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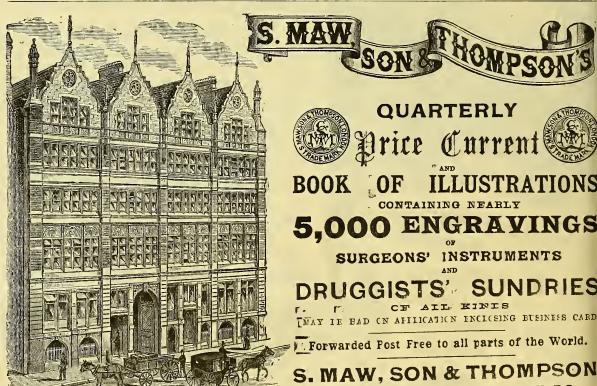
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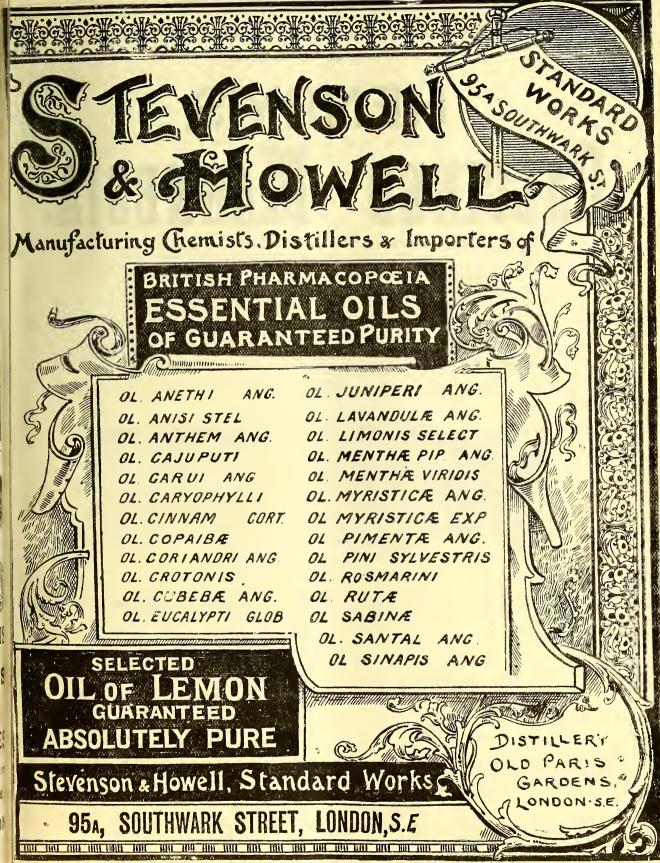
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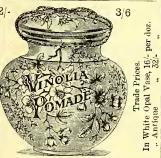


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THE PATENT, MALTED FARINACEOUS FOOD, prepared by Allen &

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NOTE.—It has been publicly stated that the use of Malt Meal in Malted Food is in accordance with Baron Liebig's direction. How far this is misleading a reference to his own words will show. In his well-known work on this subject, while giving instructions for the preparation of a Malted Food suited for Infants, he draws special attention to the danger of allowing Malt Meal to be present in any food administered to Infants, and in doing so uses the following emphatic language:-

"Malt finely powdered produces food causing diarrhaa. This originates from the sharp pointed shafts of the Malt, which in pounding remain with the pounded malt, and affect the bowels of a child like fine needles."

It has also been stated that a Malted Food prepared with a Malt Extract is of less value than one made with Malt Meal, by reason of "the rejection of its cuticular portion." This statement is erroneous, for the "cuticular (or flinty) portion" is precisely that which Liebig describes as the "indigestible part which frequently produces irritation in the intestines and diarrhaa," and therefore it is with great advantage rejected in the preparation of the Malted Farinaceous Food. In fact, a perusal of all that the late Baron Liebig ever wrote on the use of Malt in the preparation of foods shows that he intended Malt Extract, and not Malt

Meal, to be present in the Malted Food he advised to be given to Infants.

Several so-called Malt Foods have been offered to the public. These generally consist of a little ground Malt mixed with Flour or other farinaceous material, the Malt being in the objectionable condition pointed out by Liebig, and medical men will at once perceive the utter absurdity of the supposition that the Husk and Woody Fibre of the Malted Barley can be made assimilable in the control of the supposition of the supposition that the Husk and Woody Fibre of the Malted Barley can be made assimilable. in an infant's stomach by mechanical means.

The necessary inferiority of these Ground Malt Foods is, therefore, self-evident, and the steadily increasing demand for ALLEN & HANBURYS' Patent Malted Food proves that the profession and the public alike appreciate the practical result of the application of the principles upon which it is manufactured.

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Dr. TRESTRAIL writes:—"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in being able to report most favourably upon your 'Malted Food,' as my child, after being at death's door for weeks, from exhaustion, consequent upon severe diarrhae, and inability to retain any form of 'Infants' Food,' or Milk, began to improve immediately he took your malted preparation, and I have never seen an infant increase in weight so rapidly as he has since done.—I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"Messrs. Allen & Hanburys."

"H. Ernest Trestrail, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

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Papaine 1 gr., aud Pepsine 2 gr.

Papaine 2 gr., and Pepsine 3 gr.

or 1/20 gr. and Cocaine, 1/100

Nitro-Glycerine, 1/10) gr.

Podophyllin, 1/4, and 1/2 gr.

5 gr. Rhei., Zingib., and Soda

Saccharin, ½ gr. Salicin, 5 gr.

Salipyrin, 5 gr.

Sodii Bromid., 5 gr.

Sod. Salicyl., pure, 5 gr.

Comp.

Salol, 5 gr.

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Sublimate

Sulphonal, 5 gr.

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*Quinine Bisulph., 1/10, ½, 1, 2, 3,

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Arsenious Acid, 1/100, 1/50 Aconite Tinct., 1 and 5 min. •Aloin Comp. Aloin 1/5 Strych, 1/60 Ext. Bellad. I Ipecac., 1/10

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Caffeine Cit., 1 and 2 gr. Hydrobrom., 2 gr.

Calcium Sulphide, 1/10, 1, and 1 gr. Calomel, 1/10, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 gr. Carbo. Lig., 5 and 10 gr.

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Chloral Hydrate, 5 gr. Cocaine, 1/20, 1/10, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1/6, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ Cupri Arsenitis, 1/50 Dover's Powder, 5 gr.

*Eastonii (1-1 dr. Syrup)

*Ergctin, 3 gr. Exalgine, 1, 1, 1, and 3 gr. Euonymin, 1 aud 1 gr. Blaud's Ferrugin, 5 gr. Gummi Rub. c. Cocaine, 1/20

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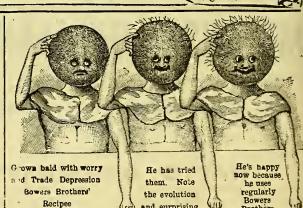
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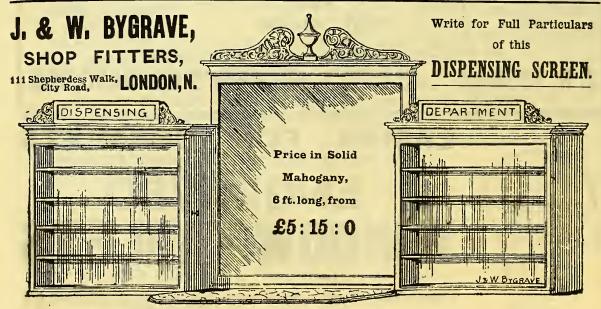
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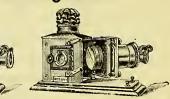
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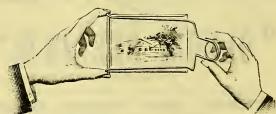


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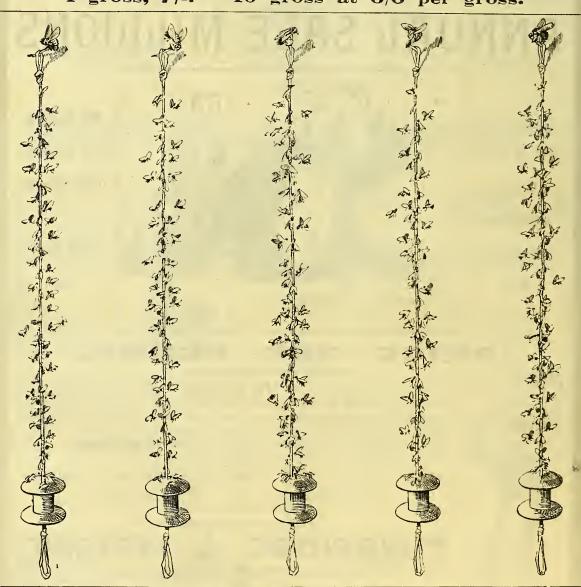
Can be carried in the Pocket.

EACH.

GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE. Specially suitable for Export.

1 gross, 7/-.

10 gross at 6/6 per gross.



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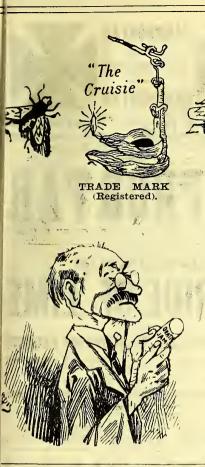
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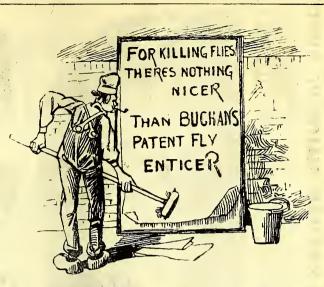
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FLY ENTICER GUM

In tins, 2d. each.

THE SUREST

FLY CATCHER.

16/- per gross, in boxes of 3 doz.

HAVE COMFORT IN YOUR HOMES BY USING

PERFUMED STICKY FLY ENTICER

(BUCHAN'S PATENT).

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND DEADLY FLY PAPER IN EXISTENCE.

The Fly Paper of the Future.

Ahead of all others.

ONE PENNY EACH.

Does not become dry.
No Leaky Edges.

the PERFUMES used in their Manufacture are those which have been FOUND BY EXPERIMENT to be the MOST PREFERRED BY FLIES.

DEATH JAM (STRAWBERRY, &c.) The Stickiest Compound out.

Catches WASPS, SCORPIONS, CENTIPEDES, SPIDERS, MOSQUITOES, and all other Crawling and Winged Pests, by spreading on Paper or Wood, or on String suspended from the Ceiling.

NVALUABLE TO FRUIT GROWERS. Smeared round the stems of fruit trees and bushes effectually traps Earwigs,
Ants, and other fruit depredators.

In Tins, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

Inufactured only by D. D. BUCHAN, A.P.S., Chemist, Friockheim, Scotland.

Sole Export Agents—MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

Send for this season's samples; post free.

SMITH, NEWARK-ON-TRENT

for New Name of SMITH'S FLY STICKERS. The Cleanest, Sticklest, and Best Fly Papers in the Market. Oarchilly rolled post that the Composition earnot possibly get outside. Own Name and Address Large Buyers should crite for samples and quotations. 3d. & 1d. Sizes.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

"I was very pleased with your Fly Stickers I had last year. I sold a great many of them, and the few I have left have kept good until now."

"We congratulate you on such a distinct advance both in appearance and efficiency."

"Please find a how." find cheque enclosed for another 10 gross; the others were very

CAMPHORTAR 8/- per Gress



combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus, and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant, Deodoriser, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifler.

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

HEBDEN'S CHLORIDE OF L

AIRTIGHT, ODOURLESS, WATERPROOF PACKETS

Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet. 4 ox., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 16/- gross; 16 ox., 30/- gross.

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Albany Works, YORKSHIRE, W. C. HEBDEN, ALDRING WOLKS,

卢나바루바그 WANT

WHEN STARCHED. MORE SOFT

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 23, 1879. Sir.—Having triel your "Starch Gloss," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried.

To Mr. CRITCHLEY. E. KLDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN. LONDON DEPOT-107 WHITECROSS STREET. E.C.

You are looking out for a reliable and cheap STICKY FLY PAPER, with no Maker's Name on, wait until next month and sample the

DISINFECTANTS.

'SANITAS'"
Products.

FLUID

For Indoor Use and Washing Wounds.

CRUDE For Rough Use.

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UIL

For Fumigations and Inhalations.

SOLUBLE OIL
For Drain Testing.

For Drain Testing.
POWDERS

For General Distribution.

SOAPS For all Purposes.

DISINFECTORS

(Bronchitis Kettles)
For Purifying the
Air.

FUMIGATORS
For Disinfecting.

SOLUBLE BLOCKS

For Water Carts.

TABLETS

For Urinals, and Killing Moths.

DISTEMPER

For Walls of Rooms, Cellars, and Hospitals,

INHALERS

For Lung and Throat Affections.

SAW DUST

For Stables, Kennels, Poultry Houses, &c.

GAUZE WOOL JELLY CREAM

For Antiseptic Dressings.



Other Disinfectants.

SULPHUR CANDLES

(Kingzett's Pateut).

SULPHU-GATORS'

For Disinfecting small spaces.

PEPPER-MINT OIL

For Drain Testing.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN EUCALYPTUS OILS.

' CREOCIDE'

'CREOCIDE'

Soluble Creosote Fluid

CARBOLATED SOLUBLE CREOSOTE CARBOLIC

FLUIDS
Powders and Soaps.

L.G.B. CORROSIVE
SUBLIMATE
PELLETS

MERCURIC BACTERICIDE

SHEEP DIP

TESTIMONIALS.

""SANITAS' is a valuable Disinfectant having certain advantages over all others,"—Medical Press and Circular.

"'SANITAS' now enjoys general favour as a Disinfectant."

"'SANITAS' has met with wide recognition and approval."

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THE SANITAS CO., LTD., LONDON, E.



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Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen.

OUALITY GUARANTEED. UNIFORM

(NON-POISONOUS.)

(NON-POISONOUS.)



UNEQUALLED FOR DOMESTIC

Testimonials and Evidence of Value on application to the Secretary,

CHEMICAL CO., LIMIT 116 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE WORLD

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For Kicks, Outs, Bruiscs, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Poining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per bot.



Prices complete, 18s. and 34s. PILLS & LOTIONS FOR ALL DOC AILMENTS.

Price 1s. 6d. per bottle or box. Descriptive Catalogue of each preparation on application.



For all Feverish Disorders among Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and for Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking Feverish Symptoms in Cows and Ewes after Parturition, reudering the milk copious, pure, and wholesome. It acts as a safe preventive of Milk Fever.

Price (Cows), 13s. per dozen box; (Ewes), 3s. 6d. per doz. 3 doz. box, 10s.

Liberal Discounts to Foreign Buyers. Trade Terms and Full Particulars on application.

Attractive Showcards and Handbills sent with each order.

THE CASEOUS FLUID.

A sure remedy for the Fret, Colic or Gripes, Iufluenza, Loss of Appetite in Horses. Fo. Debility, Scour, or Diarrhæa in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep instantaneously relieved.

Price 1s. 9d per bot. 20s. per doz



FOR HORSES, CATTLE, & ERELP.

£6 6s., £2 16s. 6d., & £1 8s. 9d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

DISINFECTING POWDERS,

FLUIDS,

SOAPS AND CRYSTALS.
PETROLEUM JELLY.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

GLYCERINE JELLIES.

RIGBY'S CARBOLIC CRYSTALS,

At 35° C.

THE CAPE SHEEP DIP.

Non-poisonous, and soluble in the hardest water.

The favourite Sheep Dip at the Cape.

LUBRICATING OILS and GREASES

Of every description.

Specially Favourable Terms to Buyers for Export a Speciality.

RALPH RIGBY & CO., PROVIDENCE FOIL AND WALSALL.

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THE PATENT

PNEUMATIC

ever introduced.

VACCINATION SHIELD.

Is an inflated Ring of The Lightest, Safest,
pure rubber, and Best Shield

fitted with suitable fastenings.

Weighs 1/8 oz. complete.

PACKED NEATLY ON CARDS OF 1/2 DO7.

PRICES --

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A Sample Card of each will be sent, post free, on receipt of Postal Order, from

COLE'S PNEUMATIC SHIELD CO..

LIMITED,

79 Lower Gardiner St., DUBLIN.

When ordering please say whether for Baby or Adult.

SUPPLIES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MESSES. EDWARDS & SON. SANGER & SON. OF LYNCH & CO., OF LOGGER, AND THROUGH MOST WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Strains in the Back Sinews, Windgails, Capped Hocks, Sore Throats, &c., in Horses.

As used in the Stables of the Royal Families, Nobility, the leading Trainers, and largest Horse Owners throughout the World for over 60 years.

Obtains a large sale (and affords a handsome profit) wherever introduced. May be procured of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole Proprietors—

BIRD & STOREY, 42 Castle Street East, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.

WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

HANDBILLS, WITH NAME & ADDRESS, SUPPLIED GRATIS.
50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.

SOLE MAKER AND PROPRIETOR, FRANCIS E. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORK.

TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.



"Rains and heat of glorious Spring Flowers and Fruit and Ill-Weeds bring."

A Most Seasonable, Useful, and Remunerative Line.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED:-

THOROUGH EFFECTIVENESS as a Weed Destroyer (undeniable proof can be sent). .

PERFECT SAFETY both in transit, stocking, and when using.

MOST CONCENTRATED. 1 gallon is sufficient to make 51 gallons of effective solution. Mixes instantly without sediment. Least number of packages. Least carriage. Least labour. Greatest satisfaction. Remunerative Full particulars on application. A sample 1-gallon Drum sent to any Chemist on receipt of P.O. 3/- Carriage paid, and a supply of circulars for distribution. In various sizes. Average Retail price, 2/6 per gallon.

ONLY ADDRESS-

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD

Mint Street Chemical Works, LINCOLN.

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TOMLINSON'S DAIRY HELPS.

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TOMLINSON'S BUTTER POWDER. - Shortens the time of churning, corrects all unpleasant tastes, increases the yield.

TOMLINSON'S BUTTER COLOUR.—A pure Danish preparation, always sweet, never changes, goes farthest, and gives most natural tint.

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NOTE.—These useful and pure Dairy Helps are well advertised, and sell readily. Attractive Printed Matter. Liberal Terms.

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"THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER AT PRESENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE."



DISINFECTANT (Non-poisonous).

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And any information the Trade may require, can be obtained or application to

Allen & Hanburys, BETHNAL GREEN,

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Who are the Sole Bottling Agents for the Manufac-

WHOLESALE & EXPORT orders for

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TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

GELATINE-COATED DOG

OPPERFIELD ROAD,

LONDON.

RGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM,

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

> SAMPLES FREE.

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WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS 65 Bath Street, City Road,

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SOLE MAKERS OF GABRIEL & TROKE'S **CELATINE CAPSULED**

Alterative, Condition, Cordial Cough, Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm, Quinine Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

SAMPLES FREE.

GENUINE EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, AND BLACK LEAD.

AND FOWL PILLS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Glass and Flint Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth; Emery, Black Lead, Emery Wheels, Pumice, Putty Powder, Crocus, Urn Powder, Tripoli, Rouge, Plate Powder, Steel Polish, Furniture Polish, Knife Boards, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

Prepared expressly for Oakey's and other Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. Sold in Canisters with perforated Tops to prevent waste, at 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

"POLYBRILLIANT" (REGISTERED). **OAKEY'S** A Magio Pomade for Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannia Metal, &c. Never becomes dry and hard like other Metal Paste.

Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD.

In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1s. Boxes.

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E. Highest Award and Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; and Boston, 1883. Gold Medal, Crystal Palace, 1884.

POLISHING CLOTH. VELUTINA

THE BEST MATERIAL FOR POLISHING PLATE, METALS, FURNITURE, GLASS, or ANYTHING WITH A BRIGHT SURFACE.

There is None Better than the Best.



JANE: Do you use this wonderful VELUTINA POLISHING CLOTH?

Mary: No; we use nothing but dusters and wash-teather.

JANE: I thought so; that explains why things are so dull at your place. compared with ours

MARY: Why! does the VELUTINA POLISHING CLOTH make all the difference?

Jane: It brightens up everything when used with a little "elbow grease," whether furniture, plate, metals, glass, or one's temper; and John, our coachman, says it's the best thing he ever used for putting a polish on his harness; besides, when it's soiled it can be washed, and when dry it's as good as new, and does not become hard and useless like wash-leather.

SELL WHO ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses in LONDON, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, &c.

LONDON AGENTS, FOR WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY-

H. PARTINGTON BOW LANE, E.C.



We beg the favour of your attention to the following **REPORT** on our Petroleum Jellies

Dr. S. RIDEAL, D.Sc.Lond., F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Lecturer on Chemistry at St. George's Hospital Medical School.

"JANUARY 3rd, 1895.

PETROLEUM JELLY.

The samples of Petroleum Jelly received on December 20th, 1894, and marked Yellow No. 1, and Yellow No. 2a, have been examined by me, and I find that they possess the following characteristics:—

			Melting	Specific Gravity.		Flashing Point.	
			Point.	Liquid.	Solid.	Open.	Closed.
				@ 140°F.	@ 60°F.		
Yellow	No. 1	•••	95°	. 868	·898	432°	426.5°
Yellow	No. 2a	•••	85°	·866	'895	430°	414°

Both samples were tested for saponifiable fat and resin, but neither of these substances were present. There was no ash in either sample, and in colour and general appearance showed that they had been carefully manufactured. They were also practically free from any taste, and contained no traces of any free acid.

I believe that both qualities are high-class Petroleum Jellies.

In addition to the above tests, I find that Yellow No. 1 passes all the B.P. requirements for Paraffinum Molle, and both being vaselenes may be used as the equivalents of 'Vaseline.'"

FOR TROPICAL USE WE MAKE AN EXTRA QUALITY OF A HIGH MELTING POINT.

We shall be happy to submit samples and prices upon application, stating quantity and packages required.

Telegrams-"SNOWDRIFT LONDON."
Telephone No.-5127.

SNOWDON, SONS & CO.,

Manufacturers,

MILLWALL, LONDON, E.

We supply through any Wholesale House, in which case please specify for our Brand; see Trade Mark above.

A NEW SIZE— AN UP-TO-DATE CHANGE.

12 Bride Lane, London,

April 2, 1895.

I respectfully beg to intimate that "Keating's Powder" is now supplied in 3d. Tins, and the sizes of the 6d. and 1s. retail tins are enlarged.

Last year I had to bring actions against a few Chemists and others for acts of gross substitution. I give below an example.

Such conduct is a loss as well to the neighbouring Chemists as myself. I am bound to stop it. If you are aware of any person acting in this manner may I ask you to warn him; or if information be given to me I will hold it absolutely confidential, and take independent steps to prevent the fraud.

THOMAS KEATING.

KEATING v. WRIGHT (Newcastle).

MR. JUSTICE NORTH, on the 14th February, 1894, in giving Judgment, said: "There was no difference in principle_between verbal representation and representations in writing for the purpose of passing off goods of one person as those of another. . . . He therefore granted an Injunction to restrain the Defendant from selling or offering for sale, as Keating's Insect Powder, powder not made by the Plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the action"

SANITARY

PENDANT

DISINFECTANT,

ANTISEPTIC,

AIR PURIFIER.

Trade Price,

6s.

per gross.

Through all Wholesale Houses.

> EXACT SOLE PROPRIETORS

J. BEEDZLER & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

DEODORISER,
VITALISER,
INSECT

DESTROYER.

A Safeguard against
Epidemics.
Keeps Flies from
Rooms and Moths
from Clothes.

AND MANUFACTURERS-

20 NORTON FOLGATE,



25-LB. TINS. 2 TINS IN CASE.

[ESTABLISHED 1700.]

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says:-

"The oil is free from low-boiling terpenes, has a specific gravity of 0.9075, and has a delightful odour."



KANGAROO

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.

To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.



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PEGSTERED TRADE MARK A. M. BICKFORD & SONS, Wholesale Druggists ADELAIDE, REGISTERED TRADE MARK



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WANDSWORTH CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD. CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.



CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

95/97 % PALE 97/99% WATER WHITE



Gold Medal, Jamica, 1891.

CARBOLIC POWDER: PINK, WHITE, OR CREY, 5, 10, 15 %, AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR OFFICE.

HIGH CLASS CARBOLIC POWDER, 20, 25, & 30 %.

See page 281, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of February 23rd, 1895.

Making a pleasant Milky Fluid. Immediately soluble in cold water. Most efficacious. Largely used by Sanitary Authorities and Public Bodies throughout the world. DRUMS.

DISINFECTANTS.

Non-poisonous, most agreeable and fragrant in smell, quite safe in use, do not stain. Thoroughly reliable.

IN POWDER, FLUIDS, AND OIL.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR INDIA & THE EAST.

CARBOLIC AND "PINEOTAS" SOAPS, TOOTH POWDER, PETROLEUM JELLY, CHLORIDE OF LIME, ETC.

CONCENTRATED FLUID SHEEP DIP

(NON-POISONOUS) SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER,

SMEAR or PASTE DIP (Non-poisonous)

IMPROVED POISONOUS

FROM (Free) ALKALI.

One of the Most Powerful Dips in the Market. Guaranteed free from (Free) Alkali or anything that would damage the Fleece or irritate the Skin of the Sheep.

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SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

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Harvey's Horse Remedies

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS, For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.

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HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION,

HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION,
For Wounds.

HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT. HARVEY'S EDOS, or Tasteless Purging Powder.

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

FULLY DESCRIBED IN

"THE HORSE OWNER'S HANDY NOTE BOOK."

96 PAGES. POSTED FREE.

Illustrated Pamphlets, and also Neat Booklets with Chemist's name on, supplied on application.

For Trade Prices see the Lists of the Wholesale Houses, or write for Cash Price List to the Sole Proprietors,

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6 Fachelor's Walk, DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address—

"REMEDIES DUBLIN."

PATENT PARCEL POST BOXES.

A Perfectly Cushioned Box, suitable for any description of CLASS, BOTTLES OR FANCY COODS.

SPECIAL CUSHION, SILK LINED, for HIGH-CLASS GOODS.
LOOSE OR HINGED LID BOXES OR TUBES.

Bet of 6 Hinged-lid Cushioned Boxes for Bottles 4 oz. to 16 oz., 1s. 3d., post free.

Special set of 6 for Fancy Goods { Plain, 1s. 3d., post free Fancy, 2s. 6d. ,, Quotations for quantities, Plain or Printed, per return post.

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

CARBOLIC ACID (pale 97 per cent. or crude) in 5, 10, 20, or 40 gallon lots. Carriage paid. Packages free.

CARBOLIC POWDERS from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent.

DISINFECTING FLUID (soluble) as used by Town and District Councils, Hospitals, &c. Highly recommended by Dr. W. Collingridge and other eminent anthorities. Supplied in bottles, tins, drums, and casks.

SHEEP DIPS (fluid, powder, paste). Acknowledged to be the finest ever offered. Packed or in Bulk.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

English and Foreign Agents Wanted.

FLETCHER BROS. & CO., GRIMSBY.



THE MOST RELIABLE, SAFEST, AND CHEAPEST

MATH DEVENTIVES

In the Market are

MIKADO MOTH PAPER ALABASTRINE TABLETS AND CRYSTALLISED CAMPHYLENE 1/- per box, with Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers and Retailers.

They are Non-Poisonous, and are a Sure Preventive against the Ravages of Moths, Gnats, Flies, and other Insects in Olothes, Rugs, Carpets, Furs, Furniture, &c., &c.

Procurable through all Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers,

FLEMING'S OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LIM.
101 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, F.C.





THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CHEMISTS

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING:-

LINSEED, LIQUORICE, AND CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES.

A HANDSOME COUNTER MAHOGANY SHOW CASE

Given to any Chemist buying 1 cwt. of above Lozenges. Price 1/- per lb. net.

GIBSON'S VOCAL LOZENGE

"TOP NOTE PRODUCERS."

The immensely increasing demand for these Lozenges, and their wonderful popularity, is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of a fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections. Sore Throats, arising from cold, seem to disappear as if by magic; Tickling in the Throat or Hoarseness is removed by allowing a few Lozenges to gradually dissolve in the mouth; indeed, Debility and Weakness of the Vocal Organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges.

Sold in 1/11 and 2/9 Boxes.

CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGE,

The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenge ever produced; have an immense sale.

With 4 lbs. of these Lozenges we give one of Mellin's Patent White-glass Silver-top Screw-stoppered Bottles,

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES,

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

DIGESTIVE DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Bismuth, Cardamom, Soda, Rhubarb, Ginger, &c.

CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES,

Very palatable and unusually attractive.

Facked in Tins, each containing 8 doz., 6 doz., or 12 doz. Cakes. Betailed at One Penny each.

Sugar Worm Cakes,

Contain Calomel, Jalap, and Santonine (flavoured with Raspberry), are palatable and very effective.

As they will keep in any climate, a steadily increasing demand is made for them for EXPORT.

Put up in 3-doz., 6-doz., and 1-gross Tins.

Indents from abroad, marked "GIBSON," may be sent to any Wholesale Drug or Shipping
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NO. 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.



Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Box and Case Makers, Soda-water Machinery Engineers, and General Providers to the Mineral Water Trade.



GLASS BOTTLE DEPARTMENT.
We have had over TWENTY YEARS' experience in the making of Globe Stoppered Bottles, and have manufactured more than all other firms in the World put together. RYLANDS' "Valve," "Reliance," "Acme," and "Original No. 4," are the leading Bottles in the Trade. All our Bottles are made with a patent tool of which we are the Sole Owners, and the grooves produced therewith will be found the most reliable in the market. All Boyers should see that the name of "DAN RYLANDS" and a figure 4 are stamped upon each bottle, in order to ensure our special manufacture and extra strength of glass. The names of our various shapes of Globe-stoppered Bottles are also registered, and should be used by buyers when placing their orders.

Our Syphon Bottles are of the very first quality, with pure block-tin Tops and strong brilliant, pressure-resisting glass, elegant in appearance, and of simple construction. All kinds of screw-mouth and cork bottles for the aërated-water trade.

Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

ESSENCE DEPARTMENT.

Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the Fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure.

Essential Oil of Lemon, Acids, and Colourings of the finest quality and at moderate prices.



WATER APPARATUS

SODA-WATER MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

This Machinery possesses exceptional merits. The Aërated Waters it produces may be relied upon for uniformity of quality, and as regards economy our Patent Plants eclipse all others. They save materials, power, space, labour, time, and money.

We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aërated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas supplied.

Filling Machines a most popular and lea fillers in the market, As, for hand or power, f the most ing fillers in kinds, for learner or learner o

BOX DEPARTMENT.

Onr PATENT WIRE-BOUND and "DINO" BOXES are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catcl and drag against everything they come in contact with. In our boxes, the wire is well protected from wet and rust, and these boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the trade.



Catalogues and Price Lists free on application.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNSLEY, ENGLAND

CHEMISTS MAY SAFELY INVEST

In these Machines if they wish to produce their own Aerated Waters.

These Plants are peculiarly suited for Chemists who have little room to spare, and who wish to adopt the easiest and cleanest system. The use of whiting, acid, and other raw materials is entirely dispensed with. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas, supplied in steel tubes, is used with these machines; this gas is made to pass direct into the cylinder of the machine, entirely doing away with the old-fashioned generator and gasholder, and saving room, trouble, and expense.

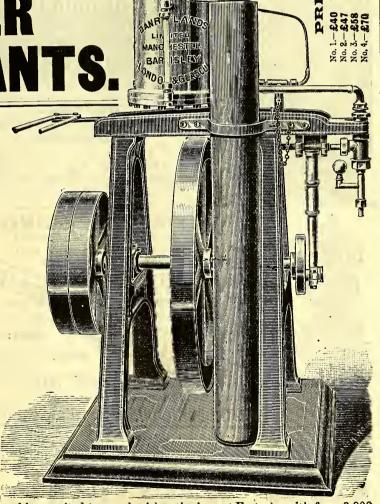
AERATED WATER PLANTS.

Very Efficient in Working.

All Sizes, for Hand or Power.

Require only
HALF
the usual POWER.

The state of the



These Plants are really good serviceable machines, suited to supply either the largest Factories with from 3,000 to 4,000 dozens per day, or the smallest Chemist's Shop, where room is so valuable; and will turn out Aërated Waters, either in Bottles or Syphons, which cannot be surpassed for quality by any machine made. These Plants are not toys, as are too many of the Compressed Gas Machines which have been offered to the public; but are of the very best make, with strong Gun Metal Cylinders, and entirely free from any metal which will contaminate the waters. As no Generator or Gasholder is used with these machines, they occupy very little space, and no doubt this economy in space, as well as the economy in price of the whole Plant, will commend these machines to those to whom these qualities are of the utmost importance.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNSLEY.

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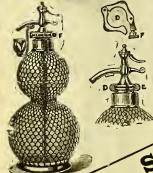
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PRICES. PHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each. SELTZOGENES.

7/6 10/5 16/- each. 6/8 8/6 Including two funnels and stopper for charging. The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guarante d

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.





VPHONS & SELTZOGENES.

EIGHT HIGHEST AWARDS

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HEADS: Of Guaranteed Metal, Plain Burnished, VASES: Of Extra Strength, Finest Crystal and Colours; orna

THE "MAJOLICA" SYPHON, Porcelain-lined Head, is specially adapted for a Chemist's trade. See Lancet Report.

LOWEST PRICES, consistent with First QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP, on application to

THE BRITISH SYPHON M'F'G. CO., 2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, LONDON, E.C.



FREE. SUGAR

Carefully Standardised.

Prepared by Actual Champagne Growers.

as the Best Prescribed Restorative Tonic for Influenza, and in cases of Insomnia, Neurasthenia, etc.

In Bottles, 2/- and 3/9.

Full Particulars of HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

BARNETT & FOSTER,

MANUFACTURERS.

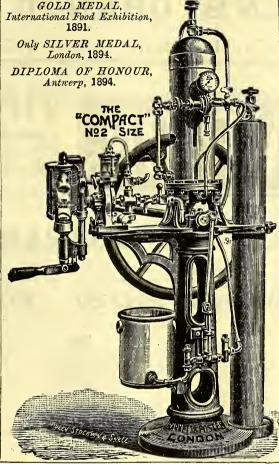
THE "COMPACT" CONTINUOUS ACTION

SODA-WATER MACHINE.

For use with the Liquified Carbonic Acid Gas.

Specially designed for use where space is an object, and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, Hospitals, Restaurateurs, Hotel Proprietors, &c. They are ready for work immediately, require no fixing, and produce Aërated Waters of the very highest quality at a minimum of cost.

NO DANGER.
NO MESS.
PERFECTLY
RELIABLE.



We guarantee to produce a better article with these than any other system adapted for using the Liquefied gas, and at a lower pressure, thus effecting an immense saving in bottles, and also reducing risk of accidents.

In use by
Leading Chemists in
all parts of the
United Kingdom.

TWO FILLERS INCLUDED.

No. 1 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine, and fitted with fast and loose Pulleys for driving by power ... Code word (Supremacy) £60

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 600 dozen per day.

No. 2 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine

Code word (Royalist) £48

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 350 dozen per day.

No. 3 Size, complete with Turnover or Syphon-filling Machine Code word (Retailer) £33

Producing Capacity by Hand power 200 dozen per day.

Syrup Pump fitted to the Turnover Filling Machine on either of above (Injecto) £2 extra. If fitted with one Filling

Machine only, the two largest Machines are charged £3 less than above prices.

NIAGARA" BOTTLE AND THE LONDON-MADE SYPHON

Rlustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

NIAGARA WORKS, 26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

ORANGE QUININE WINE.

When made with Dowden's Seville Orange Wine (defaranted), this article no longer gives either trouble or unsatisfactory results. The Quinine should be added in the usual way, in any convenient closed vessel, and allowed to settle a few days, when the wine will be found Brilliant without filtration, and will so remain permanently after bottling. See opinion of Editor of The Chemist and Druggist in Winter Issue, page 150.

Ask for Samples and state quantity to quote for.

DOWDEN'S ORANGE WINE.

DOWDEN & CO., Limited, ST. PAUL'S BOURNEMOUTH.



VINEGAR

COMMANDS A PREFERENCE OVER ALL OTHERS.

WORKS { Corper of Old Street } LONDON.

**MOTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.

NEEDS NO GUARANTEE.

BY ROYAL I

LETTERS

PATENT.

WAWSON

FILTER.

Perfected by the aid of exact analysis, tested by experts and Medical Officers of Health, and adopted after rigid trial by the highest authorities in Sanitation in the world.











Plain ... 56
Engraved ... 7,6
RETAIL SELLING PI

THE NEW PATENT MAIN SERVICE FILTER.

By gravitation. No high pressure required.

Vide Professor Tichborne's Special Report on these Filters.

Adapted for Dwelling-houses, Hotels, Schools, Hospitals, Soda-water Factories, &c., giving a continuous supply of pure water without attention.

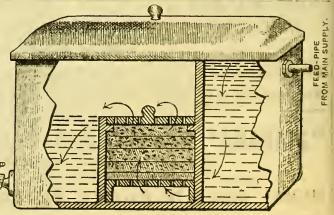
Various sizes can be seen in operation at the works.

NOTE THE ADDRESS-

THE MAWSON FILTER CO.

137A PILGRIM STREET

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



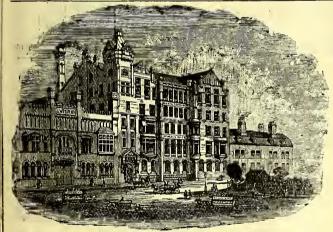
JEWSBURY & BROWN

Have pleasure in announcing that they have removed to New Premises at

ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER,

WHICH HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

MINERAL WATERS, BREWED GINGER BEER, Aërated Beverages.



The

LABORATORIES, MACHINERY, and APPLIANCES are
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE, and the Water Used comes only in contact with Pure Tin and Slate, thus absolutely avoiding any dangerous metallic contamination.

As heretofore, only the Finest

Qualities of Materials will be used in every department. We rely on

the quality of our productions to ensure for them a preference with the consumer who requires a safe and refreshing beverage of absolute purity.

Chemists who have not Stocked these Waters are invited to write for Prices.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Read the important official analysis on page 323 of the Diary for current year.

CARRIAGE PAID ON WATERS & RETURNED EMPTIES.

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Mineral Water Manufactory, MANCHESTER

NATURAL **EKAL WA**

Packing Free.

Carriage Paid.

LONDON-52 Farringdon St., E.C.

LIVERPOOL-19 South John Street.



SOLE IMPORTERS OF

ÆSCULAP, CARLSBAD, CARLSBAD SALTS, LA-BOURBOULE, OBERBRUNNEN, ROSBACH, VALS, ETC.

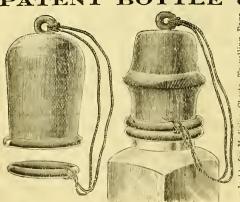
NAME	Per Doz	Dozen Original Packages		ackages	NAME	Per Dozen	Original Packages	
- TAME	Bots. 1 B	Bots. Bot	Bottles 1 Bottles		NAME	Bots. Bots.	Bottles	A Bottles
ESCULAP Apolinaria Barium Hourboule (La) Carlsbad CONDAL Flitwick CONDAL	6/- 9/- 11/- 12/-	2/- 25 5/- 50 5/6 50 - 50 - 50 4/ 50 15/	42/- 46/- 35/-	50 50 100 43 50 56	Levico	15/- 12/- 8/- 5/6 6/- 6/- 5/- 9/- 15/- 6/- 4/6	-	40 25/- 50 17;- 100 39/ 100 60/- 100 34/-
Frank-Josef Friedrichshall Gerolstein Hunyadi-Janos Johannis Kronenquelle OBERBRUNNEN	13/- 1 5/- 11/6 6/- 10/-	2/- 25 0/- 25 4/- 50 9/- 25 4/6 50 - 50	30/- 25/- 20/- 21/- 22/- 38/- 36/-	50 42 50 40 50 15 50 34 100 35	St. Marco Salutaris (including bottles) Selters Vals VICHY (State Springs) "Celestins," "Hôpital," "Grande-Grille," &c.	11)- 6/6 4/- 2/6 6/- 4/6 8/6 — 8/6 6.6	50 42/- 50 24/- 50 33/- 50 33/-	100 52/- 50 17/- 50 50

CARRIAGE PAID, excepting SALUTARIS. Detailed Price List and Pamphlet on application.

INDEX & BUYERS' GUIDE, SEE PAGES 61-64.



PATENT BOTTLE CAP



cannot come out.
Solv (LIM.),
BOW, E.
PATENTEFS. BIRNBAUM 8

Leamington Royal APNEUMATIC

Were first supplied to H.M. the Queen in 1858, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

KINMOND'S

AND ALL THEIR OTHER WATERS, Are UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY.

In Ordinary Bottles and Syphons.

MANUFACTORY-

Send for Trade List and Compare Prizes.

IDRIS

IDRIS ROYAL TABLE WATERS ARE SUPPLIED BY SPECIAL WARRANT TO THE QUEEN.



EIGHT GOLD MEDALS AT RECENT EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL

All Chemists who wish to do a large trade in Mineral Waters are advised to stock these well-known Waters, which are in constant demand by the Public, and sell better than any others.

No Firm or Association can offer such facilities to Chemiste to do a large trade.

TAB Lind Con the other Control of the Control of th

Medical Men strongly recommend Idris Table Waters. Chemists who have sold these Waters for many years still find their business increasing.

Sample Case sent Free to any Chemist. Attractive Circulars with Chemist's name:

HANDSOME SHOW CARDS.

WATERS

Elegantly designed Tablets for shop windows and doors specially prepared to suit the requirements of each customer supplied free.

> Chemists are invited to inspect Idris & Co.'s

Factory.

IDRIS & CO., LIMITED,

CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.; & COLEMAN STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.

GOCA WINE

3/6 Size - 26/- per Case (1 doz.)

2/0 Size - 30/- per Case (2 doz.)

Can be obtained through the Wholesale Houses, or from the Proprietors,

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON.

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED!!

MASON'S ISTHE ORICINAL EXTRACTOF HERBS

No other Extract makes Beer like it!!

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS-

NEWBALL

OZ.

MASON,

NOTTINGHAM.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

FINEST CREAM & SUBLIME OLIVE

All kinds of Oils of Foreign and own Refining for Illuminating and Lubricating Purposes, Methylated Spirit, Turpersiae.
Chemicals, Colours, Disinfectants, &c.

S. BOWLEY & SON, Refiners, Distillers, and WELLINGTON WORKS, BATTERSEA BRIDGE, LONDON, & W.

LIQUORICE JUICE. CHEMISTS'

"THE BEST AND PUREST."

Larger sale than any other first-quality juice. To be had of all Wholesale Houses.

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DENNIS 7 and 8 IDOL LANE, LONDON. JU., 88 FLAVIO GIOIA, NAPLES.

TRLEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES-"DILUGGO LONDON." "DENNIS NAPLES."

NEW CAPSULING MACH

The only Machine which leaves no crease or pleat on the Capsule.



Can be fixed to any Counter. A single pull of the lever is sufficient to fix the Capsule.

Patentee-C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.



47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES-

- "STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.
- "STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.
- "STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottlee.

STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS.

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK. The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable and the only articles really answering the purpose intended. To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

Wholesale only of the Company.

40



PROFITABLE EXTRA



Wiolesale only: 42 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. For Wholesale Terms and Agency apply to

PEARSE & MEEKING, Wholesale Tea Dealers, 42 MINCING LANE, LONDON.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 8d., 1s., & 2s. esch.

The Best in the World.

POWDER. **6**00DALL'S EGG

GOODALL'S CUSTARD

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes.

Introduced.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER

F or Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

M ike a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 3-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 5d., 6d., and L. each.

PROPRIETORS-GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

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Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

PRINCE ALBERT'S CACHOUX



HIGHEST AWARD CHICAGO EXHIBITION 1893.



These Cachoux are supplied only No. 4's at 3/6 doz. (Export). are three sizes.

in Brass Boxes, of which there \ No. 5's at 4/- doz. (Home Trade). No. 6's at 7/- doz. (Export).

All Labels, Titles, and Trade Marks registered in the United States, Canada, &c.

Manufactured by

THOMAS JACKSON, Strangeways, MANCHESTER.

HEINRICH HAENSEL'S

TERPENELESS Essential Oil of LEMON 30 times the strength of ordinary oil.

TERPENELESS Essential Oil of ORANGE 30 times the strength of ordinary oil.

TERPENELESS Essential Oil of CARAWAY 21 times the strength of ordinary oil.

TERPENELESS Essential Oil of PEPPERMINT 2 times the strength of ordinary oil.

TERPENELESS Essential Oil of LAVENDER 2½ times the strength of ordinary oil.

TERPENELESS Essential JUNIPER BERRIES 20 times the strength of ordinary oil.

The above Essential Oils are absolutely free from the coarse objectionable insoluble Terpenes.

THEY ARE THE MOST SOLUBLE, STRONCEST, PUREST, AND BEST KEEPING IN EXISTENCE.

Full particulars and list of the other Terpeneless Concentrated Oils on application to

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"POPPEL MANOHESTER."

Nat. Telephone-No. 1665.

A SEASONABLE LINE FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

Important to Chemists and the Public.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDIES FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

PURE LIQUORICE JUICE.

SOLAZZ

Is the FINEST BRAND the World produces. THE CHEMIST'S BRAND.

"The British Medical Journal" says: -

"Of all varieties of Stick Liquorice, "SOLAZZI" is the most famous Possesses all the characters attributed to Pure Extract of Liquorice . an entire absence of any matter foreign to the root."

"The Chemist and Druggist" says:

"The most esteemed of all."

Recommended also by "Health," "Food and Sanitation," "Health News," &c., &c.

Ask your Wholesale House for Show Cards, Handbills, &c.

51

JAMES BOULTON & CO., LIM.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,

CRAYFORD MILLS, STRATFORD.

TELEGRAMS-"ACETATE LONDON."

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

PREPARATIONS

Of the very finest quality. We invite buyers and shippers to send for Samples and Quotations.

AGIDS - Acetic, Hydrochloric, Nitric, Pyrogallic, Sulphuric, Sulphurous, and Phosphoric.

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MAGNESIA - Carbonate Calcined (Citrate Effervescent), Sulphate, &c.

FRUIT ESSENCES, &c.

Spirit Colouring.

MILK.

Camphor Bells, Flowers and Tablets.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW PRESERVATIVE

BUTTER, CREAM, Semper-Dulcis Ever Sweet

MEAT,

JELLIES,

FISH.

AND ALL KINDS OF FOOD.

The very Best Preservative for Butter, Margarine, or Milk, being a Pure Homogeneous Chemical compound, not a Mixture.

THE FINEST BUTTER COLOUR.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE MILLS.







AWARDS.

GOLD MEDAL, International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.

FIRST ORDER OF MERIT AND MEDAL (Highest Award), Adelaide, 1887.

HIGHEST AWARD, Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, London, 1882.

FIRST ORDER OF MERIT AND MEDAL, Melbourne, 1888.



Directions for use in English, French, or Spanish, as required.

This delicious and highly nutritive Food was awarded the Gold Medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, and has since received a High Award at every Exhibition at which it has been shown.

BENGER'S FOOD is well known to leading medical men, and is recommended by them.

The following extracts from the Medical Journals, &c., sufficiently indicate its high character, and the estimation in which it is held alike by the Medical Profession and by the Public:—

The LANCET of March 25th, 1882, says:- "Would be assimilated with great ease."

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, August 25th, 1883, says:—
"Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL NEWS, Dec. 22, 1888, says:—
"Benger's Food is a preparation devised on original lines, and which we can speak of in the highest terms. . . . Infants do remarkably well on it, and it is most suitable for many conditions in adults and old people. Amongst other things, we may mention that this food has been found extremely useful in the Summer Diarrhæa met with in some of our Colonies, where the distaste for food and difficulty of digestion are very marked. There is certainly a great future before it."

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"It is palatable and excellent in every way. It is taken readily both by adults and children. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."

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"C'est un exemple heureux de l'application des données
de la science à la pratique, et nous ne doutons pas que ce
produit ne jouisse bientôt en France de la grande vogue
qu'il s'est légitimement acquise en Angleterre."

The HEALTH JOURNAL. November, 1883, says:—
"We direct especial attention to this article because it is a good illustration of the practical application of scientific knowledge to one of the everyday requirements of mankind."

From an Eminent Surgeon.

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

A Medical Man writes:-

"This particular food is the only one I have been able to take constantly and with advantage. I have prescribed it for others with the best results."

"Champion Lodge, Maldon, Essex, "May 2nd, 1894.

"Lady Champion de Crespigny presents her compliments to Mr. Benger, and if the enclosed testimonial will be of any use to him, he is quite at liberty to publish it.

"My youngest child was most delicate; he was given up by two doctors They said it would be impossible to rear him. Having tried every kind of milk, I was told of your Food, and used it with the utmost success. He is now a strong boy of five, and had no food of any kind but yours for the first three years.

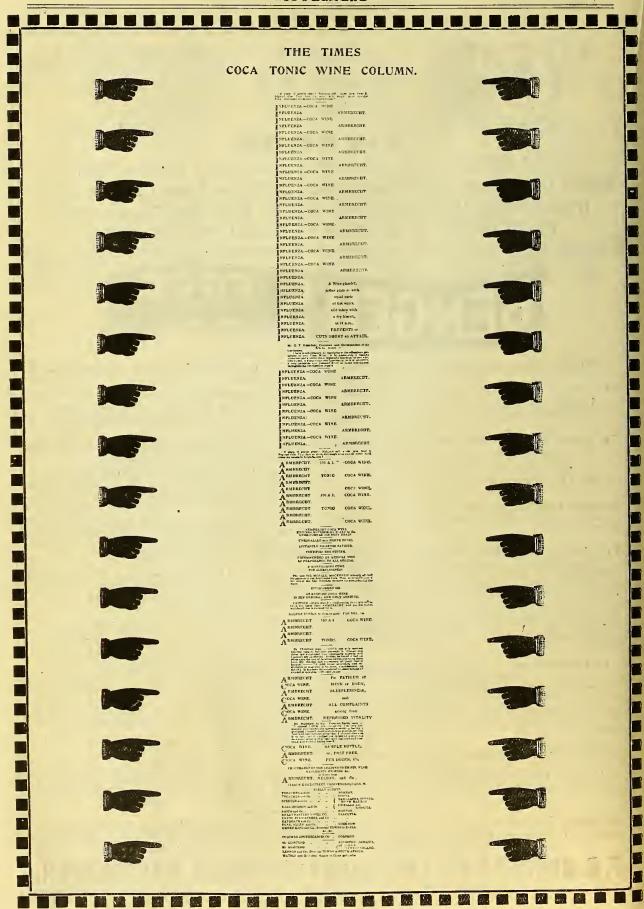
"(Signed) G. CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY."

A LADY writes :-

"I consider that, humanly speaking, Benger's Food entirely saved baby's life. I had tried four other well-known foods, but he could digest nothing until we began the 'Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. each, by Chemists, &c., everywhere; and may be obtained through BARCLAY, EDWARDS, SANGER, SUTTON, NEWBERY, and all the leading Wholesale Houses and Shippers, or of the Manufacturers—

F. B. BENGER & CO., LIMITED, OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER.



Influenza yields promptly to

RMBRECHT Coca Wine.



Armbrecht's Gifts.

ARMBRECHTS
ALUMINIUM
PEN-HOLDER

ARMBRECHTS CIGAR CASE

SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & C.,



ARMBRECHT Coca Wine

quickly banishes

Insomnia.

MEMENTOS

Re Coca Wine, 100 . A . I.

ARMBRECHT,

Chemist by Examination, HAMBURG, BERLIN, HANOVER.

O



The happy

™ MEDIUM. &

4/= a bottle, retail.

THE ORIGINAL BRAND.

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36/= dozen. Shipping Discount, 10% off six=dozen lots.

Carriage paid. Cash with Order.

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.

13, 14 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. Established over 30 years.

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PETER TYRER'S 1º LINES

CHEMISTS SAVE TIME AND MONEY

By selling my "Flain Label" Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample 1-gross lots. If not satisfactory I will pay carriage back, and return cash.

4 Pills in a box, 2-gross cards

With Wool complete, 1-gross cards



"I appeal to every sensible person."

SAUCES.

See Special Price List.

-	*PENNY CORN SOLVENT	Por g:	7031 5/8
	PENNY CAMPHOR SQUARES		7/
	*FULLER'S EARTH POWDER	CO	3/8
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	*GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN	=	3/8
	*COURT PLASTER 1d. Packets, en ½-gress eards (Black, White, or Pinz)	=	4/
	*TOOTH ENAMEL (Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Dacayed Teeth.) 1d. Packets, on 1-gross cards		4/
_	etal Onder not Chagge and obliga	131	

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not Cheque, and oblige,

PETER TYRER, 30 Southall Place, Long Lane, LONDON, S.E.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS SHOULD ORDER AT ONCE THE NEW PATENT GOODS.

TOBACCOS. CIGARS. CIGARETTES. & SNUFFS.

Special Terms given to Wholesale Druggist houses, who will be appointed Sole District Agents.

EDW. J. LUSBY. Patentee.



Telegraphic Address:

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Tobaccos treated under Edw. J. Lusby's Patent System possess the following advantages: -

1. It neutralises the deleterious effect of Nicotine.

LUSBY'S

- 2. The quality of the Tobacco and aroma is unimpaired.
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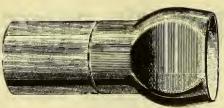
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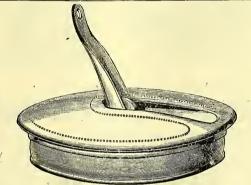


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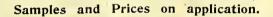


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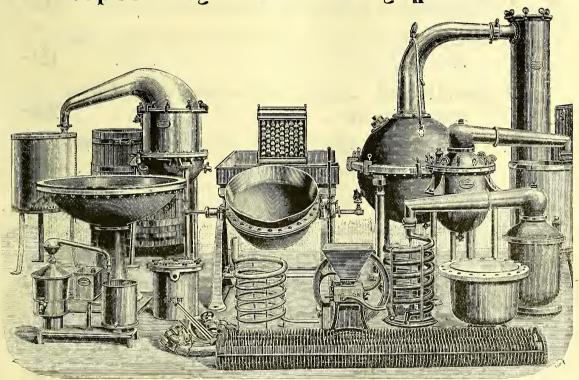
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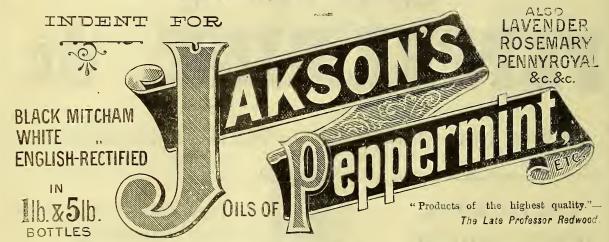
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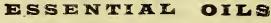
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SOUND TEETH. WHILE AND

> BROWN'S **JEWSBURY**



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

EUXESIS

FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in BLACK INK, and the signature of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in RED INK. Refuse all others.

(WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, formerly of 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),

3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses, write "LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S)."

GLYCERINE

GLYCERIN

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11.1

BOWDLEAR'S

FLOOR WAX

ALL READY. ANYBODY CAN APPLY IT. THE BEST THING FOR THE PURPOSE.

PULVERIZED for DANCING FLOORS.

IS NOT WHITE. Will Not Ball on the Feet or Soil the Garments.

The FLOOR must be CLEAN and FREE from OIL.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

SARG'S ORIGINAL BEEHIVE BRAND

GERESINE WAX.



WHITE, NATURAL, YELLOW, & ORANGE. STOCK KEPT IN LONDON OF 15 DIFFERENT KINDS.

Supplied in square blocks, each wrapped in paper and packed in cases of 1 owt. each.

None Genuine unless Cases, Wrappers, and Blocks are branded both with Maker's Name,

''SARG," and the ''BEEHIVE" Trade Mark.

Sole Agent: FREDK. BOEHM, 4 Cullum St., LONDON, E.C.

INDEX AND BUYERS' GUIDE

See pages 61-64.

HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES'S BLISTER,



CAUTION.

The annexed Label is at the top of every Pot of the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BLISTER.

The Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London, and Messrs. Raimes & Co., Edinburgh, are now and have been Agents 57 years.

AGENTS Sutton & Oo., 10 Bow Ohurchvard; W. Edwards & Son, 167 Queen Victoria Street; Newbery & Son, 37 Newgate Street; Evans, Leacher & Evans, Bartholomew Close: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Oo., 16 Coleman Street; Lynch & Co., 171A Aldersgate Street; Southall Brothers and Barclay, Birmingham; R. Hovenden & Sons, 93 & 95 City Boad, Finsbury; Sanger & Son, 150 Oxford Street; Millard & Sons, 40 Oharterhouse Square; Corry & Soper, Shad Thames; A. A. Campbell, Leadenhall Street, London: Woolley, Sons & Oo., 59 Market Street, Manshester; Apothecaries Company, Virginia St., Glasgow; John Thompson, 58 Hanover Street, Liverpool; Boileau & Oo., Bride Street, Dublin; MoMaster & Co., 121 & 122 Capel Street, Dublin; T. McMullsn & Oo. and J. Clarke & Co. (Lim.), Belfast; D. Galbraith Londonderry; M. O Delacre Pharmsole Anglais, Bruxelles.

And by all Chemists, in Pots, 1/6, 2/9, 5/-, 9/-, and 16/-.

COLONIALA GHENTS:—Melbourne and Wellington; Felton,

COLONIAL AGENTS:—MELBOURNE and WELLINGTON: Felton, Grimwade & Oo.; Synney, Brisbane, and Launceston: Elliott Bros. & Oo.; Dunbun and Auckland: Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.; Oalcutta: Smith, Stanistreet & Co.

W. H. JAMES, SOLE MANUFACTURER, FARINGE ON, BERKS.

Advertised in "Bell's Life" 54 years. Beware of Spurious r. Hons.

INDIA.

PEAKE, ALLEN & CO.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, LUCKNOW, OUDH, INDIA,

Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of NEW SPECIALITIES, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.



KENT'S BRUSHES

See pp. 209–212, Summer Issue; also Diary, 1895pp. 445–448.

JOHANN MARI pposite the Julichs Place,

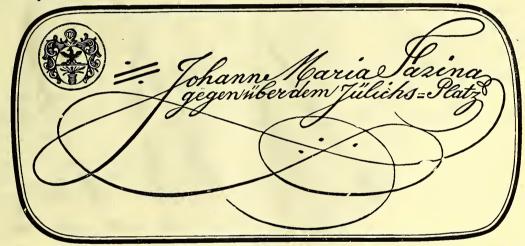
PRIZE MEDALS:-LONDON, 1851 AND 1862 By appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain & Ireland; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; Albert II., King of Saxony;



OPORTO, 1865; PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873. Their Majesties, William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia; Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Lewis, King of Portugal.

In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, I beg to submit my Price Current.

At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark, for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all persons selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 13s. 6d. per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra 7½ per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The Goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland :-

McCRACKEN,

No. 38 Queen Street, Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.

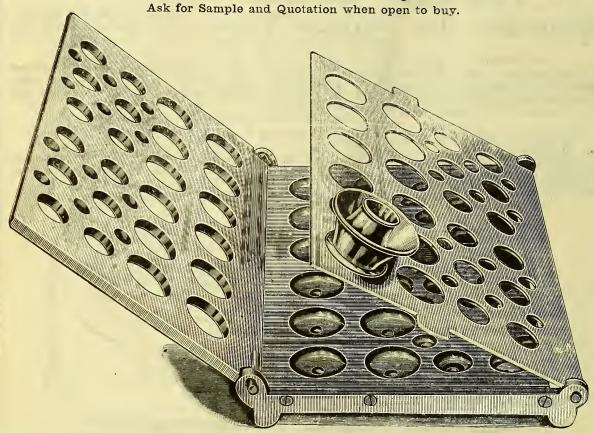
The following are the sizes of my bottles:-Long Green Flasks ... Short White Bottles ... No. 1 12 bottles Double ditto to one dozen. Wickered Bottles (small) (medium) ditto (large) ...

JOHANN

COLOGNE: January, 1895. OPPOSITE THE JULICHS PLACE.

PETROLEUM JELLY.

A1 QUALITY.—CONSTANT SUPPLY.—EQUAL THROUGHOUT.



This is an apparatus without which no Pharmacy is complete, because—

WITHOUT IT-Cachets are a nuisance!

WITH IT-Cachets form a PROFITABLE LINE and AN UNEQUALLED VEHICLE FOR DISPENSING PROPRIETARY HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, OR OTHER POWDERS.

COUNTLESS TESTIMONIALS!

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!

" MORSTADT" CACHETS are supplied in the following 6 sizes :-









IMPERMEABLE

"CHRISTIA LINT."

The backing to this absorbent material is OIL-GREASE-CHLOROFORM-SPIRIT-PROOF, and unaffected by hot or cold water.

Samples and Full Particulars on application to

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 LIME ST., LONDON, E.C.

ADEPS LANÆ N.W.K.

IS THE RECOGNISED

"STANDARD PREPARATION OF PURE WOOLFAT."

ITS CHARACTERISTICS ARE

GREAT SUPPLENESS AND LOW MELTING POINT (96° F.)

ADEPS LANÆ N.W.K. consists only of the low-melting, soft, supple, constituent parts of Pure Woolfat. Other Woolfats, from which the harder constituent parts have not been removed, melt at a much higher temperature, and are sticky. Being of itself soft and supple, ADEPS LANÆ N.W.K. requires no addition of water, although it will absorb water to the extent of 300 per cent. if desired. When great suppleness is required 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of Paraffin Molle should be added. This is a procedure far preferable to the crude kneading of Woolfat with water, which only results in changing the colour and not the consistency of the Woolfat to any appreciable degree. Again, when it is desirable to combine aqueous or other solutions of medicines, drugs, &c, with Woolfat, it is of advantage to use Woolfat which does not already contain water. ADEPS LANÆ N.W.K. is free from fatty acids, it does not become rancid, and is characterised by remarkable penetrative powers.

Professor Dr. UNNA, the well-known Dermatologist, recently published an extensive report upon ADEPS LANÆ N.W K. in the "Monatshefte für Praktische Dermatologie." He repeatedly states that he now uses ADEPS LANÆ N.W.K. to the exclusion of all other preparations of PURE WOOLFAT, because he finds ADEPS LANÆ N.W.K. more advantageous, for many reasons, than any other similar preparation.

In PLASTER MAKING, ADEPS LANÆ N.W.K. is specially recommended by Professor Dr. UNNA and others.

NORDDEUTSCHE WOLLKAMMEREI & KAMMGARNSPINNEREI, BREMEN,

ADEPS LANE N.W.K. is supplied Anhydrous, at 2/- per lb., or at 1/11 per lb. in 7-lb. Tins.

Special for Plaster Making, PALE NEUTRAL WOOLFAT.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 LIME ST., LONDON, E.C.

INFLUENZA.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE

IS ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST

NOURISHING AND

STIMULATING FOOD

For Restoring the Tone; Strengthening and Nourishing the System, in an attack of Influenza, and in Convalescence from the same.

Being Largely Prescribed by Physicians at this time of the Epidemic, all Retail Chemists should keep up their Stock of

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

To be obtained from all Wholesalers.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.; & 30 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS of the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese;

THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine;

- AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION.
- IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.
- IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.
- ITS CURATIVE POWER is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.
- ITS ACTION IS PROMPT; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.
- The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections. From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE-CAUTION.

- The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION, and in the medicinal effects.
- As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."
- As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-): the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

WHOLESALE AGENTS-

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.



JUJUBES and PASTILLES.

MANUFACTURED BY

BLYTON, ASTLEY & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists, MANCHESTER.

SALES

Doubled, sometimes Trebled, by suitable display of these Jars.

WHY HIDE YOUR GOODS IN TIN BOXES?

Try a set of Jars. The result will surprise you. 4-lb. Jars, 2/- per lb. nett. Glycerine and Paregorics, 1/8 per lb. Jars, 1/- each, nett.

Hrmour's

LABORATORY



PEPSIN.

3 000 test six hours.

Guaranteed five times B.P. strength. (a) INSOLUBLE POWDER (non-hygroscopic).

- (b) GRANULAR (soluble and non-hygroscopic).
- do.).
- (c) POWDERED GRANULAR (do.

(d) SCALE

GLYCEROLE PEPSIN. GLYCEROLE PANCREATIN.

ESSENCE PEPSIN.

NUTRIENT WINE OF BEEF PEPTONE.

TABLETS OF PURE PEPSIN.

3 GRAINS EACH.

In Flat Bottles for the Pocket.

LACTATED PEPSIN.

A Perfect Combination of the Digestive Ferments.

CHEMISTS

desirous

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of cultivating business

with

Medical Men

should

take advantage of the facilities

ARMOUR & CO.

offer.

Full details on application.

PEPTONISING TABLETS.

PURE PANCREATIN ..

SODIUM BI-CARBONATE

Recipes furnished for Pre-digesting Milk and other Foods.

BEEF PEPTONE. Paste.

BEEF PEPTONE. Powder.

OX GALL. Inspissated.

15 volumes = 100 volumes fresh Ox Gall.

OX GALL. Desiccated.

DESICCATED BLOOD.

PURE POWDERED BEEF.

DRIED THYROIDS.

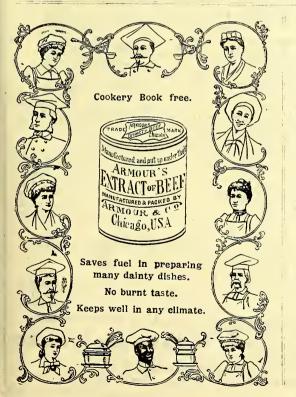
EXTRACT OF BEEF.

For manufacturing purposes.

VIGORAL.

ARMOUR'S FORMULARY.

Containing many valuable Recipes, the use of which is free to all Pharmacists, will be sent gratis on application.



PEPSIN

As a Therapeutic Agent in Surgery.

EXTRACT FROM AN

ARTICLE BY

THOMAS O. SUMMERS, Esq., M.D., &c.

"Of all the therapeutic agents with which surgery has been recently flooded, there is none which has commanded greater attention and given greater satisfaction than pepsin in its application to diseased skin and mucous surfaces."-N. Y. Medical Journal, Feb. 3rd.

ARMOUR & CO.,

59 Tooley Street, London, S.E.,

Will forward complete copy of this article and free sample of their pure aseptic high testing pepsin on application.

CAPSULED "McK.&R." PILLS.

McKesson & Robbins: Originated 1870: New York.

WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

- Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.

 Because they are made according to the B.P. or other
- Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
- Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
- Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
- Because the coating of pure transparent gelatine preserves the contents from oxidation.
- Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL	L CAPSULED PILLS.
Aless, all the B.P. combinations 5 gr.	Laxative, Vegetable-
Alees, Lilute (Dr. Hall Dianer Pill) 4 gr.	Res. Podoph. Ext. Coles, Co 1 gr.
Alees Barb, Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.	Ext. Hyosey. Jalapæ
	Ext. Tarax, as 1-4 gr. Res. Leptand. as 1-2 gr.
Alees and Nux Vemica-	Res. Podoph. Ext. Hyoscy. Ext. Tarax, āā
Alees Sec	Mercury, Biniodide
Aloin various combinations.	N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure yellow impalpable
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fethergill)—	powder, free from meroury and from biniodide.
Struckning 1 or 1 Pale Income 9-7 or	So-called "green" prete-ledide centains uncembined marcary.
Strychnine 10 gr. Pulv. Ipecae 2-3 gr. Pulv. Piper Nig 1 gr. Ext. Gent 1 gr.	Marcury with Chalk
Arsenieus Acid	Morphine Muriate 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Asafœtida, U.S. and B.P	Nitro-Glyoerine
Atropine 1-100, 1-300 gr.	Opium 1 gr.
Bine Pill, B.P	Opium and Campher. 1 gr.
Blue Pill, with Celecynth and Hyoseyam	Opii Pulv 1 gr. Camphorse 2 gr.
Caleium Sulphide	Pepsin, Pure
Calemel, Colecyn., and Hyose	Phespherus 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
Calemai Co., B.P	N.B.—In ne kind of Pill are the advantages of the
Camphor and Hyosoyam	"Mok. & R." method better exemplified or more in request.
Campherse. Ext. Hyesoy., aa 1 gr. Cannabis Indica	No other brand of Phesphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.
Cannabis Indica 1-4, 1-2 gr.	Phesphorus and Iron—
Oascara Sagrada 3 gr.	Phospher. Pur 1-50 gr. Ferr. Redact 2 gr.
Cathartie Comp., U.S.P.	Phosphorus, Irca, and Quinine-
Ext. Jalap 1 gr. Hyd. Subehler 1 gr. Ext. Coloc. Ce 1 l-3 gr. Gambog 1-4 gr. N.B.—The ready solubility of the "MoK, & R." Pills is readily	Phospher, Pur 1-100 gr. Ferri Carb 1 gr.
N.B.—The readvaolubility of the "MoK & R." Pills is readily	Quiniam Sulph 1 gr.
proved by taking a dose of these. Celosynth Comp., B.P	Phosphorus and Nux Vomica-
Oeloeynth Comp., B.P 4, 5 gr.	Phosphor, Pur 1-50 gr. Ext. Nucls Vom 1-4 gr.
Colocynth, other combinations.	Phosphorus and Quinine— Phosphor. Pur 1-50 gr. Quinine Sulph 1 gr.
Ocpaiba Compound—	Phesphorus and Valerianate of Zine—
Cubebee Pulv	Phosphor. Pur 1-50 gr. Zinci Valer 1 gr.
Fern sulph. Exec 1-2 gr. Tereb. Venet 11-2 gr.	Pierotexin
Certain Odi	Pedephyllin 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Oroton Oil	Quinine, Bisulphate 1-4, 1-2, , , 3, 4, 5 gr,
Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat 1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Seillse Pulv 1-2 gr.	Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).
Immenagogue-	Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic 1 1-2 gr.	Rhubarb Comp., B.P 5 gr.
Thus, American 1 1-2 gr. Aloes Socot 1-2 gr.	Rhubarb with Blue Pill 5 gr.
Ergotia 3 Er.	Salioylie Acid
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot er 30 ms. fl extract. This	Soap Comp., B.P 5 gv.
form is more reliable and uniform in effect and mere agreeable	Squill Comp., B.P 5 gr.
than the liquid preparations.	Strophanthus 1-20, 1-6 gr.
Buenymin 2, 3 gr.	Strychnine 1-50 gr.
Iedeform and Iodoform with Iren	Tenie Laxative (Fothergill)—
Ipoese 1-4, 5 gr.	Quininæ Sulph 2-3 gr. Ferri Redact. Stryehn 1-30 gr. Ext. Bellad., ää 1-4 gr.
Ipeoso. Oe	
Ipeese, and Squill, B.P 5 gr.	Valerianates, Iren, Quinine, and Zinc.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add	Warburg's Tinoture and the same without Aloes.
Iren Arseniate	Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.
Iren reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne)	Zine Phosphide 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Iren and Quinine Citrate 2 gr.	Zine Valerianate

Special Combinations of 8,000 or more Pills made and Capsuled to order for Hospitals, &c., at Special Quotations.

London Agency:—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

MESSES. BURBOUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.; MESSES. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

A FEW FRIENDLY WORDS

TC

Chemists in Tropical Countries.

Inland Telegraphic Address—"BIPALATINOID LONDON."

Cable Address, A B C Code—"OPERATOR LONDON."

14 Worship Street, London, E.C. 20 April, 1895.

Dear Sir,

We intend shortly introducing our goods into your country. We shall be sending travellers to work up a demand for our preparations. We are desirous that you should know the claims to your attention of our various manufactures.

You probably know better than we do that many sorts of Pills and Compressed goods will not stand the heat and damp of tropical climates—in "Palatinoids" and "Bi-Palatinoids" we have an elegant substitute. Of course, we are aware that the great consideration with you is, Will they keep? It was for the purpose of testing this that we forwarded to the Editors of the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD specimens of our "Palatinoids" and "Bi-Palatinoids" soon after their introduction. Their report speaks volumes:—

"We have tried 'Palatinoids' and 'Bi-Palatinoids' through the present monsoon weather with its attendant dampness and heat. They have stood the test admirably, those remaining being as perfect as when we received them."

We were not content with this, however, but subjected them to a further test. They were taken round the world, exposed to damp and heat, and REMAINED PERFECT. Dr. Felix Roth, a physician with large experience in the Niger district, tells us that

"While Pills and Compressed goods proved most disappointing, either by reason of inactivity or liquefaction, 'Palatinoids' have always been found reliable and permanent under the most unfavourable conditions?"

"Palatinoids" and "Bi-Palatinoids" have received such testimony, both from the Medical Profession and the Press, as has never before been accorded to any Pharmaceutical improvement whatever. Why is this? Because, as a well-known Practitioner writes:—"They are the Acme of Perfection." We have here all the requirements for an ideal form of medication.

MERIT WILL TELL!

This was shown at the Eleventh International Congress of Medicine, held in Rome last spring, where a Jury of Professors judged "Palatinoids" and "Bi-Palatinoids" worthy of the distinction of a GOLD MEDAL, we being the only house to whom this honour was given. Hitherto our efforts have been almost entirely confined to the home trade. We have had as much as we could do to manage this. We struck out an original line; we anticipated success; and we have succeeded. Now we take a look abroad, and, with our home experience to back us up, we do so with every feeling of confidence. We invite your co-operation.

OUR METHODS OF BUSINESS.

We thoroughly sample your medical men with our preparations, at the same time sending a representative to distinctly bring our goods before their notice. What follows? A good demand springs up, the benefit of which is mutual. The goods are elegant in appearance, and certainly superior to any similar preparations on the market.

HOW "PALATINOIDS" & "BI=PALATINOIDS" ARE PUT UP.



"Palatinoids" and "Bi-Palatinoids" for tropical countries are put up in elegant little glassstoppered bottles, neatly labelled, one dozen in a cartoon forming attractive very saleable package, which adds to the of the Chemist's neatness counter. The accompanying blocks will give some idea of their appearance.

WE INVITE YOUR CORRESPONDENCE.

If you have seen "Palatinoids" we feel sure their elegance, accuracy of dosage, quality of contents, as well as their ease of deglutition and absence of extraneous excipient, will at once strike you. We shall be pleased to forward you specimens of them. May we do so? The "Palatinoid" and "Bi-Palatinoid" form of medication is comparatively new, having only been on the market four years. We append blocks showing the actions of the "Palatinoid" and "Bi-Palatinoid" in water.

Palatinoid

Palatinoid or



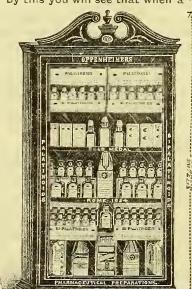
Bi-Palatinoid Closed.



Bi-Palatinoid Open.

Enlarged

By this you will see that when a "Palatinoid" is placed in moisture at the temperature



immersion, something like an oyster, and the drug is ejected. One of the great features of the "Palatinoid" is that it can be so easily swallowed. We find bad pill-takers and children swallow them with the greatest ease. If you take up "Palatinoids," please note you introduce to your customers the most perfect form of medication known. We shall be pleased to send you an assortment of, say, £20 worth of our goods, and this amount will entitle you to one of our elegant upright rosewood showcases, with bevelled plate-glass front, handsomely inlaid with ivory-wood. Here is a block representing same.

of the stomach, it opens after three minutes'

Finally, are you a Progressive Chemist? If so, you are the person we want, with whom we can do business as beneficial to you as to ourselves. We do not endeavour to persuade you that we are doing business for your benefit alone. We desire to help ourselves at the same time, but we want it to be mutual. An order for the net

amount mentioned would establish you as a Depôt, and we will assist in the disposal of the stock in every possible way.

I-PALAT IN

From a list of some 250 Formulas of "Palatinoids" we select the following, which are in large demand:

ili large uemanu.	Dow '	Doz. 1/-	Po+tles	Por	Gre	1			Per D	oz. 1/-	Bottles.	Per	Grs.
Aconite Tinct., 1 min.			8/6		2/6		Ginger Tinct., 5 mins.				8/6		2/6
	••		8/6	••	2/6						8/6		3/-
	••	••	8/6	••	2/6						8/6		2/-
Aloin Compound Aloin, with Jalapin Comp	••	••	8/6		3/-		Hydrarg. Subchlor, 2 grs.		••		8/6		2/6
	••	••	8/6	•••	3/-						8/6	••	2/6
Aloin, Nux, and Belladonna Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonn	1	• •	8/6	••	3/-		Hyoseyamus Tinct., 10 mins Iodoform, 1 gr		••	• •	8/6		5/6
		••		••	2/6	1		••	••		8/6		3/-
Aloin, Podophyllin, and Belladon		••	8/6	••		1		• •	••	• •	9/6		4/-
Alterative Comp	••	••	8/6	• •	2/6		·	٠٠ .		• •	8/6		3/-
Antacid (Soda Mint)	• •	••	8/6	••	2/6			• •	••	••	8/6	• •	2/6
Antibilious	••	••	8/6	• •	2/6			• •	• •	• •		••	4/6
Anticonstipation	••	••	8/6	••	2/6		, 0	• •	••	• •	10/6	• •	
Antifebrin, 2½ grs	••	••	8/6	••	2/6		Migraine		• •	• •	9/6	• •	3/6
Aperiens, Fort	••	••	8/6	• •	2/6	1	Morphine Hydrochlor., 1 gr		• •	• •	8/6	• •	3/-
Belladonna Tinct., 5 mins	••	• •	8/6	••	2/6	1	Neuralgic Comp			• •	8/6	• •	2/6
Bismuth Carb., 4 grs	• •	••	8/6	••	3/-		Nux Vomica Tinet., 5 mins.			• •	8/6		2/6
Bismuth Subnitr., 2 grs	••	••	8/6	••	2/6		Opium, ½ gr			• •	8/6	• •	3/-
Bismuth Subnitr., with Pepsiu	••	••	8/6	• •	3/-		Opium, with Calomel				8/6	• •	3/-
Butyl Chloral Hydrate, 5 grs.	••	••	_	••	5/6		Opium an l Belladonna			• •	8/6		3/-
Caffeine Citrate, 2½ grs	••		8,6	4.	2/6	1	Opium Tinct., 5 mins.	• •			8/6	• •	2/6
Calcium Sulph., ½ gr		••	8/6	٠.	2/6	1	Pectoral Comp				8/6		2/6
Camphor, 1 gr		••	8/6		2/6		Pepsin and Gingerine				8/6		2/9
Camphor Co	• •	••	8 6		2/6	1	Pepsinum-Oppenheimer, 1/2 s	r.			8/6		2/6
Cannabis Tinc., 5 mins			8,6		2/3	1	Peptonic				9/6	,.	3/9
Capsicum Tinc., 2 mins			8/6		2/6		Phenacetine and Caffeinc Ci	trate	aa, 21	grs.	3/6		3/-
Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 grs			8/6		2/9		Pheuscetine, 5 grs				8/6		3/-
Cascara Sagrada Co			8/6		2/6		Podophyllin, 1 gr				8/6		2/6
Cascara, Nux, and Belladonua			8/6		2/6	А	Podophyllin and Calomel				8/6		2/6
Cathartic Comp			8'6		2/6		Potassium Bromide, 2 grs.				8/6		3/6
Cerium Oxalate, 2 grs			8/6		2/6	ш	Potassium Permang., 1 gr.			.,.	8 '6		2/6
Codeia, ½ gr					9/3		Quinine and Gelsemin				8/6		3/6
Creasote, 1 min			8./6		3/6		Quinine Sulph., 1 gr				8.6		1/3
Digestive			8 6		2/6								1/9
Digitalis Tinet., 10 mius			8/6		2/6		Quinine Valerianate, 1 gr.				8/6		3.'-
Dover's Powder, 4 grs	••		9.6		4/-	v	Rheumatic Comp				8/6		2/3
Emmenagogue	•••		8'6	••	4/6				••		8/6		2/6
Ergotin Comp			_	••	4/6		Rhubarb Comp. and Grey F				8/6		2/6
Eucalyptol, 1 min.			8/6		3/6				• '•		8/6		26
Euonymin, 2 grs	• • •		8/6	••	3/6	17.	, ,, ,				8/6		2/9
Euonymin and Cascara Co	• •	••	8/6		2/6		Santal Comp				9/6		4/_
Euouymin and Podophyllin	•••	••	8/6	••	2/6		-		••	• •	8/6		3/-
Ferri Peptonas, 1 gr			8/6	••	2/6	V.			••		8/6		2/8
Ferri Phosph. Co. (Parrish's Foo	av.		8/6	••			, –	• •	• •	• •	8/6		2/-
Ferri ct Quin. Citr., 2 grs	-	••		• •	3/6			• •	••	• •			3/-
Ferri Sulph. et Aloes	••	• •	8/6	••	2/6			• •	• •	• •	3/6 8/3	• •	2/6
The Contract of the Contract o		••	8.6	• •	2.6				• •	• •	8/6	::	3/-
	••	• •	8 6	• •	3/-		Thyroid Gland, 4th (equiv.)	}			8/6		3/6
Ferrum Redactum, 2 gr Ferrum Redactum et Ergotin		••	8,6	• •	2/3		Touic Comp				8/6		2/6
	• •	••	8/6	• •	4/-		Zinc Oxide, I gr				8/6		2/6
Gelsemium Tinct., 5 mins	• •	• •	8/6		2/6		Zinc Valerianate, 1 gr.				8/6		3/-

Also "Palatinoids" of the Pill Formulæ of the British Pharmacopæia.

Of "Bi-Palatinoids," the following are suggested as stock, being much asked for :-

of bi-ratatinoids, the following are suggested as stock, being much asked for :—										
Per Doz. 1/- Bottles. Per Grs.			11	Per Doz. 1/- Bottles. Per C						
errous Carbonate (Blaud's Pill, 4 grs.)	8/6		2/6		Ferrous Carbonate, with Ext. Cascara					
Ferrons Carbonate (Blaud's Pill, 8 grs.)	9/6		3/6		Sagrada and Nux Vomica 9/6		3/6			
Ferrous Carbonate and Arseniate	9,6	••	3/6		Ferrous Carbonate, with Potass. Permang. 9/6	• •	3/6			
Ferrous Carbonate, with Alces	9/6		3/6	7	Ferrous Phosphate, with Potass. Permang. 9/6		3/3			
Ferrous Carbonate, with Aloes and Nux	9/6		3/6	1	Potass, Permang., Ergotin, and Nux Vomica 9/6		3/8			
Ferrous Carbonate, with Aloes and					Potass. Permang., with Sodium Arsen, and					
Quinine	9,6	• •	3/6		Aloes 9/6		3/6			
Ferrous Carbonate, with Nux and Quinine	9/6		3/6		Potass. Permang., with Strych. and Quiuine 9/6		3/6			
Ferrous Phosphate	9/6		3/6		Ferrous Carbonate and Euonymin 9/6		3/6			
Ferrous Phosphate, with Nux and Quinine	9/6		3/6		Ferrous Carbonate, Nux Vomica, Euony-		-/			
Hypophosphites Co. (each equivalent to a				1	min, and Belladonna 9/6		3/6			
teaspoonful of the B.P. Syrup)	9,6		3/6		Ferrous Carbonate, Zinc Valerianate, and		,			
Ferrous Carbonate, with Ext. Cascara					Cascara 9/6		3/6			
Sagrada	9/6		3/6		Ferrous Salicylate 2 grs 9.6		7/6			

Yours very faithfully,

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., Limited.

"Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs:

HYPODERMIC, OPHTHALMIC, TINCTURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS" AND "SOLOIDS."

THEIR VARIOUS USES.

"Tabloids" of compressed drugs have now become so popular that their sphere of usefulness daily widens, and are now used and sought in directions little contemplated when first introduced into medicine. The following departments are already familiar to both physician and pharmacist.

HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS."

These obviate the many objections to ready-made solutions, and meet every possible requirement. Time and again it has been shown that solutions which have been made for some time cannot be used without incurring grave risks. By using Hypodermic "Tabloids" a solution may be made with ease and celerity at the time of using-thus doing away with the possibility of deterioration and the consequent production of untoward effects. With these ends in view we introduced Hypodermic "Tabloids," each "Tabloid" containing an absolutely exact quantity of alkaloid or other agent, combined with a perfectly stable and innocuous base. That the active principle must be pure goes without sayirg, but it is also a sine quâ non that the basis used should be completely inert. The presence of an extraneous substance for the purpose of either hastening disintegration or aiding the dissolution of principles which, though therapeutically powerful, are yet delicate of constitution, is highly objectionable; indeed, an acid salt is likely to be positively injurious to the system when subcutaneously introduced, even if it do not interfere with the action of the drug with which it may be associated. The British Medical Journal reports on Hypodermic "Tabloids" that they are "free from irritative acid salts," thus recognising this very important characteristic; and the Lancet also says of them that they are "very soluble and not at all irritating." Further, "Tabloids" obviate the possibility of over-dosage, since each contains one dose and no more. Quain, in the new edition of his "Dictionary of Medicine," bears witness to this point. The modus operandi with Hypodermic "Tabloids" is simplicity itself. A very prominent advantage in connection with these "Tabloids" is their extreme portability. A tube, less than two inches long and about the diameter of a goosequill, holds in most instances twenty doses, and a number of tubes of various agents sufficient to meet a very wide range of requirements may be carried in the waistcoat pocket without their presence being felt.

OPHTHALMIC "TABLOIDS."

These are minute discs as thin as note-paper, extremely delicate in appearance, very soluble, and prepared with a perfectly sterile, innocuous, and non-irritating basis. With two exceptions they are intended to be inserted within the conjunctival sac as they are, and when placed in situ, the eye being kept closed for a few minutes after insertion, they are immediately dissolved in the secretion and diffused over the surface of the eye. Each "Tabloid" holds a definite quantity of alkaloid, and it will be found in those which contain Cocaine in addition to another ingredient-as, for instance, Atropine or Eserine-that anæsthesia of the cornea is readily produced without in the least impairing the desired physiological effect. The mydriatic "Tabloids" are very rapid in their action, paralysis of the

accommodation and dilatation of the pupil being established in fifteen minutes: this in ophthalmoscopic examinations is a benefit which can scarcely be overrated. The Boracic Acid and Mercury Perchloride "Tabloids" are intended to be converted into solutions for cleansing and deodorising purposes: a Boracic Acid lotion may be prepared by simply dissolving two "Tabloids" in two or three ounces of water.

TINCTURE "TABLOIDS."

It is of the utmost consequence to a medical practitioner that the remedies he prescribes should, with regard to strength and constitution, be uniformly what they are represented; but it is a well-known and universally-recognised fact that this requirement is not met in ordinary tinctures. It is only in very exceptional cases that the properties of spirit are desired by the prescriber; therefore, there is no reason why it should be retained. We have made this fact

the basis of exhaustive experiments, and, as the result of the expenditure of much time and trouble, we succeeded in preparing "Tabloids" of Tinctures, containing all the active principles and all the therapeutic activity of the Tinctures themselves, but without the alcoholic body. "Tabloids" of Tinctures are very small, consequently very easy to swallow; being prepared from freshlystandardised Tinctures they are absolutely accurate in dosage, each "Tabloid"



representing a given quantity of Tincture, and thereby doing away with the necessity for measurement. One of the most important characteristics of Tincture "Tabloids" (and, for the matter of that, of "Tabloids" generally) is their extreme portability, which offers to business people, and to all who are continually moving about, such facilities for taking their prescribed doses with regularity as are obtained by no other method.

PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS."

Photographic "Tabloids" are now so popular-especially among amateurs, for whom they are primarily intendedthat they make a most profitable extra line for pharma-They do away with so many of the difficulties which beset photographers of all grades that if once used they are used always. They do not readily deteriorate, they save an enormous amount of shelf-room, they are very portable, and they are most economical, since there is no waste attending their use. Pharmacists will find it pay them to stock and push Photographic "Tabloids."

"SOLOIDS"

Were introduced for the ready preparation of antiseptic With them solutions of a definite strength and character may be produced in a moment. The "Soloids" are of a characteristic shape and colour, so that there is no danger of errors occurring, as would be the case if the solutions were colourless. In midwifery, as well as in other surgical work, the convenience of a preparation which one is able to carry about without the least encumbrance, and the assurance of certainty of effect, render "Soloids" absolutely necessary to the busy practitioner.

"Soloids" Hydrarg. Perchlor. One in a pint of water makes a solution = 1 in 1,000. In bottles of 24 and 100. "Soloids" of Iodic Hydrarg. One in a pint of water makes

a solution = 1 in 1,000.

"Soloids" L.G.B. One in a pint of water makes a solution. in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Local Board Memorandum of 1892.

We would point out in regard to the "Soloids" of Iodic Hydrarg. that the old strength (1 in 4,000) will be dis-

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON.

" HAZELINE"

Contains the volatile active principles obtained from the green twigs and leaves of Hamamelis Virginica ny distilla-tion, and may rightly be considered vastly more reliable than, and superior in effect to, any preparation made from the dried bark, which contains only extractive and colouring matters. "Hazeline" is water-like in appearance, with an aromatic pleasantly fragrant odour, and possesses a slightly astringent taste, as well as well-marked anodyne and antiseptic properties. Being absolutely colourless (unlike the ordinary Witch Hazel products), it does not stain linen or other fabric with which it may come into contact. While possessing strongly stryptic properties it is yet quite nontoxic, and may therefore be used for internal as well as for external bleeding.

THE KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD-LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.

The chemistry of Cod-Liver Oil has always had more than passing interest for pharmacists, and recent investigations bear very keenly upon the question of Emulsions of this drug. As a matter of fact, the emulsification of Cod-Liver Oil has in the majority of cases been carried out on the false assumption that its chemical constitution was analogous to that of other oils, whereas, as we have reason to believe from very recent reports, the main constituents are absolutely unique and are very easily decomposed. It is now admitted that the real value of Cod-Liver Oil as a food depends entirely upon the fatty acids (glycerides), and that these, to be of any real service, should be present unchanged What, then, can be the value therapeutically of a preparation which has actually been saponified by an alkali? delicate character of these acids is in itself the strongest possible argument against the use of the so-called alkaline emulsions, since it renders them open to rapid oxidation, and thus to become valueless as contributing material to maintain the balance in these cases of abnormal tissue waste. That these nutritive bodies are kept intact in the Kepler Solution is proved by the fact that it is, in the eyes of the medical profession, a food nutrient of the highest value. Supplied in two sizes at 20s. and 36s. per dezen respectively.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOLATIS COMP. (B., W. & Co.).

The formula for this includes Menthol, Ammon-Chloride, Cocaine, Camphor, with a harmless organic diluent. The frequency with which this preparation now appears on prescriptions proves how effective it is as a means of applying menthol to the nasal mucous surfaces, &c. It never clogs the na es, nor does the powder itself, having been prepared by a special process, become lumpy or gritty. It may be well to state here, in view of many recent enquiries from pharmacists, that we put up but one size (in metal boxes), which is sold to the trade at 8s. per dozen boxes.

ANTI-DIPATHERITIC-SERUM EXSICCATUM (B., W. & Co.).

We have much pleasure in announcing that we are the first to successfully produce a dried Anti-Diphtheritic-Serum of full potency, giving the following advantages: 1. A perfect guarantee as to its keeping properties. 2. It is perfectly sterile and much more convenient for use. 3. It dissolves readily in cold water, which should have been recently boiled and sterilised. 4. The contents of each tube equal 10 c c.'s of normal serum; it should be dissolved in 5 c.c.'s of water boiled and cooled immediately before use. This will be found sufficient for one dose.

This, like the fluid Sernm, is prepared under the direct personal supervision of a well-known London baoteriologist, in strict accordance with the latest developments, ensuring the most powerful immunising serum, so that both for potency and freedom from septic influences the new product is beyond question. Each tube contains one gramme, and

is supplied at 1s. each.

BEEF AND IRON WINE AS A NUTRIENT.

In this preparation are contained the stimulant properties of beef together with a readily-absorbed salt of iron. Its value as a tonic-nutriment and stimulant cannot be overestimated, and in this character it has been largely precombination of beef constituents with a ferrous salt seems in the debilitated conditions mentioned to have an extraordinary roborant effect in cases wherein nutrition has failed or been disturbed. Each tablespoonful contains the essence of an ounce of beef with two grains of citrate of iron dissolved in good sound sherry, which has been specially treated. It may be mentioned that the retailing of this preparation does not incur a wine license.

VEREKER IMPROVED CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

The chief advantages afforded by this Inhaler are that it is easy to put into working order, that the fumes are neutral,



extremely simple to use, is easily taken apart and recharged, and once charged be used many times without any further trouble; may be used in combination with any oxygenising body, such as Pinol, Eucalyptia, or Terebene. The fumes it yields

cause no irritation and exert a truly wonderful action upon congested mucous membrane and thick tenacious secretions. They reach the remotest part of the respiratory mucous surfaces, and are absolutely harmless. Supplied to the Trade at 5s. each.

Pinol is the pure essence, or volatile oil, distilled from the needles of the Pinus Pumilio, growing amid the perpetual snow which covers the peaks of the Alps. It is distinguished from the common pine oils by superior medicinal and sanitary properties, and by its exquisitely delicate fragrance. The drug is largely employed in affections of the respiratory tract, including nasal catarrh, pharyngitis, quinsy, aphonia, asthma, pertussis, chronic bronchitis, and phthisis. For purposes of inhalation, Pinol may be used effectively by means of the "Pinol-Eucalyptia" Dry Inhaler.

"PINOL-EUCALYPTIA" DRY INHALER

Consists of a glass tube something like a cigar in shape, filled with absorbent pine-wood chips. One end of the tube forms a glass mouth-piece, and at the other end is a piece of wire gauze. The Pinol is dropped into the wide end of the tube until the absorbent chips are saturated, and the Inhaler is then ready for use. By taking deep inspirations, the air drawn through the Inhaler is fully charged with the vapour of the Pinol. This mode of inhalation possesses special advantages over steam inhalations:-1. The Inhaler may be used at any time without danger of catching cold. 2. It is extremely portable, and may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket ready for immediate use. Each box, in addition to the Inhaler, is supplied with specimen phials of both Pinol and Eucalyptia.

ZYMINISED NUTRIENT SUPPOSITORIES.

The increase of knowledge and skill in medicine and therapeutics is in nothing more conspicuously exemplified than in the now perfected method of feeding per rectum. That the rectum has great powers of absorption is generally known, but the difficulty for many years was the administration of foods in an easily assimilable form, which at the same time would not cause rectal intolerance.

It is manifest that the assimilation of a food must be easiest when such food is digested beforehand. The Zyminised Suppositories contain only peptonised concentrated meat or milk and digested oil, and it has been amply demonstrated that Zyminised Suppositories may be successfully employed to sustain life whenever feeding the stomach is impossible or undesirable. In fevers, consumption, esophagal, gastric, and intestinal diseases, peritonitis, after surgical operations, in "typhoid states" of disease, and in all wasting affections of children and infants, they will sustain life for months. They are retained without difficulty, and will be found of desirable consistence and perfect preservability.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON.

TRADE abloids"

(Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.)

of Compressed Drugs.

PEPTONIC "TABLOIDS"

(Gastro-Enteric Digestive.)

Many efforts have been made in the past to provide for deficiencies in the secretion of the digestive ferments, and the reason why these efforts have been more or less failures is not far to seek. There are some patients who suffer from deficiencies in the gastric secretion, others are troubled with intestinal indigestion, but the majority of sufferers are afflicted with both at the same time. It is now possible to supply both the gastric and pancreatic ferments, but if these come into contact they display a mutually destructive action and are rendered absolutely inert. It is, therefore, manifest that to be efficacious the ferments must be administered in such a manner that each is enabled to act in that part of the alimentary canal in which it can provide for the deficiencies of

PORE SURAR COATING

PEPSINE

22MME & CALCUM

LACTOPHOSPHATE

nature. Pepsin must supply the want of the gastric juice in the stomach, whilst the pancreatic ferment ("Zymine") must pass through the pylorus to provide for the lack of the secretions of the intestines. Peptonic "Tabloids" enable this to

be done. Each "Tabloid" consists of (1) an inner kernel containing Calcium Lactophosphate and "Zymine" (Pancreatic Extract) coated with keratin, and (2) pure Pepsin laid over the keratin coating; the whole is covered with pure white sugar. When the "Tabloid" enters the stomach the sugar coating dissolves and the Pepsin peels off; the keratin-protected kernel passes into the intestines unaffected, and is then dissolved to assist in the pancreatic digestive function. Supplied to the Trade in bottles of 25 and 100 at 8s. 6d. and 32s. per dozen.

LIST OF "TABLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED DRUGS. Corrected up to April 20th, 1895.

Those marked thus may be had beautifully coated with pure white sugar. † Those marked thus may be had sugar- or keratin-coated.

Aconite Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Agathin. 4 gr.
Aloin, 1-10 gr.
*Aloin, Compound.
Alumnol, 4 gr.
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Carb., 3 gr.
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5, and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride with Borax.

Antacid (Magnesio-Calcic).
Antifebrin, 2 gr.
Antim. Tartrate, 1-50 gr.
*Antipyrin. 2 gr.
Antipyrin, 5 gr.
Antipyrin, 5 gr.
Apomorphiue Mur., 1-50 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-100, 1-50, and
1-20 gr.
Atropine Sulph., 1-100 gr.

Belladonna Tinct., 1, 5, and 15 min. Benzosol, 5 gr.
Bismuth and Soda, 2½ gr. each.
Bismuth Salicylate, 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.
*Blaud's Pill, 4 gr.
*Blaud's Pill c. Arsenic, 1-64 gr.
*Blaud's Pill. Co.
Blue Pill. 3 gr. Blue Pill, 3 gr. Borax, 5 gr. Gaffeine Oltrate, 2 gr.

*Calcium Sulph., 1-10 gr.

*Calcium Sulph., 1-10 gr.

Calcium Sulph., 1-2, and 1 gr.

Camphor Oomp. Tinct., 2, 5, & 15 min.

Cannabis Iudice Tinct., 5 min.

Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.

*Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr. *Cascara Comp.
*Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.
Cerebriuin, 5 gr.
Charcoal, b gr. Chloralamid, 5 gr. Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr. Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Cinch. Tr., 30 min.
Oinch. Oo. Tr., 30 min.
Cocaine Mnr., 1 gr.
Cocaine with Potash and Borax.
Copper Arsentte, 1-1000 gr.
Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr.
Cubeb and Belladonna Efferves.
Cubeb Comp. Dermatol, 5 gr.
Dialysed Iron, 10 min,
Didymin, 5 gr.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 and 5 min,
Digitaliu, 1-100 gr.
Diuretin-"Knoll," 5 gr.
Dover Powder, 1-4 and 5 gr. *Easton's Syrup, 1 dr. *Ergotin, 3 gr. Eucalyptol Phosphate, 1 gr. Euonymin Resin, 1-8 gr. Exalgin, 2 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 3 gr. Gelsem. Semp. Tr.. 5 min. Gold Bromide, 1-100 gr. Guaiacol Carbonate, 5 gr. Guaiacum and Snlphur, aa 3 gr. Hydrarg., Colocynth., c. Hyoscyamus.

Hydrarg. cum Cretå, 1-3, 1-2, & 1 gr.

Hydrarg. cum Cretå, 1 gr., with

Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 1 gr.

Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-16 gr.

Hydrarg. Iod. Vir., 1-8 gr.

Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-100 gr.

Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1-10, 1-2. & 1 gr.

*Hydrastia Comp.

Hydronaphthol, 3 gr.

Hydronaphthol, 3 gr.

Hydronaphthol, 3 gr.

Hydronaphthol, 3 gr. Hyoscyam. Tr., 1 and 10 min. Hypnal, 5 gr. Hypnal, 5 gr.
†Iobthyol. 2½ gr.
lehthyol Co.
Iohthyol P, oktauin Co.
Iodic Hydrarg., 1-6 gr.
Iodic Pydrarg., 1-6 gr.
Ipecac. and Opium, 1-4 and 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Squill, 5 gr.
Ipecac. Powder, 1-10 and 5 gr.
Ipecac. Pulv. cum Antim. Tart., aa
1-100 gr.
Ipecac viin, 5 min.
*Iron and Arsenic Comp.
*Iron and Quinine Cit., 3 gr.
*Laxative Vegetable. *Iron and Quinne Cit., off.

*Laxative Vegetable.

Lead and Opium, 4 gr.

Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.

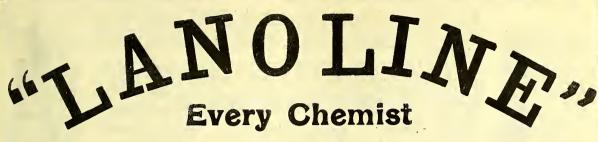
*Lithia Co. (Mr. Hugh Lane).

Magnes. Carb. Comp. (Antacid).

Magnesium Sulphite, 5 gr.

Medulla, 1½ gr.

Menthol Comp.
Morphine Sulpb., 1-20 and 1-8 gr.
Nasal (Dr. Carl Seiler).
Nasal (Dr. H. Tilley).
Nasal, Alkaline.
Naso-pbaryngeal (Dr. Macnaughton Jones). Nitro-glycerine, 1-100 gr. Nux Vomica Tinct., 1, 3, and 10 mi Opium Tinct., 2, 5, and 10 min. Opium. 1-2 and 1 gr. Ovarium Tissue, 5 gr. *Pancreatin. ("Zymiue.")
Papain, 2 gr. (Dr. Finkler & Co.).
*Pepsin (Fairchild). Pepsin, Bismuth, and Charcoal. Pepsin, Saccharated (Wyeth), 5 gr. *Peptonic, 3 gr. *Peptonio (new process) Phenacetin (Bayer), 5 gr. Pilocarpin Mur., 1-20 gr. Pituitary Body, 2 gr. Podophyllin Resin, 1-4 gr. Podophyllin Resin, 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin Oo. (Sir William Moore).
Potash-Mint.
Potass. Bicarb., 5 gr.
Potass. Bichromate, 1-10 gr.
Potass. Bichromate, 1-10 gr.
Potass. Chlorate, 5 gr.
Potass. Chlorate, 5 gr.
Potass. Nit., 5 gr.
Potass. Nit., 5 gr.
Potass. Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr.
Potass. Salicylate, 5 gr.
Potass. Salicylate, 5 gr. Quinine Bisulphate, 1-2 gr. *Quinine Bisulph., 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr. Quinine Sulphate, 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr. Reduced Iron, 2 gr. Reduced 1701, 2 gr.
Resorcin, 3 gr.
Rhubarb Comp. Pil., 3 gr.
Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory
Powder), 5 gr.
Rbubarb and Gentian (Stomachia
Comp.). Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr. Rhubarb, 3 gr. Saccharin, 1-2 gr. Salicin, 5 gr.
Salol, 5 gr.
Sautonin, 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 gr. Sodium Bromide, 5 and 10 gr. Sodium Dithio-salicylate, 4 gr. Soda-Mint. Sodium Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr. Spleen Substance, 4 gr. Strontium Bronid. 5 gr. Strophanthus Tr., 2 mm. Sulphonal, 5 gr. Sulphur Comp. (Sir A. Garrod). Tannin, 21 gr. Tannin, 2½ gr.
Tar, 1 gr.
Tar, 1 gr.
Tar with Codeine.
Test "Tabloids" (for preparing
Thirst. [Fehling's Solution).
Thymus Gland, 5 gr.
Thyroid Gland, 1½ and 5 gr.
"Tonic Comp.
Trinitrine (Nitro-glycerine), 1-100
and 1-50 gr.
Trinitrine comp.
Trinitrine Comp.
Trinitrine Comp. Urethane, 5 gr. Voice (Potash, Borax, and Cocaine). Warburg Tincture, 30 min. warburg Intertet, 50 min.
Zinc Permanganate, 1.8 gr.
Zinc Sulphate, 1 and 10 gr.
Zinc Sulpho-carbolate, 2 gr.
Zingib. Fort. Tinct., 5 min.
†"Zymine" (Fairchild).
†"Zymine" Comp. (Fairchild).



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PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS."



What crowds of amateur photographers one meets nowadays! A few of these are accomplished, but the majority turn out very indifferent work indeed. The difficulty in Photography is not the actual taking of the photo—that is simplicity itself—but the subsequent processes are what need the skill and experience. And the amateur is very greatly hampered by the uncertainty and unreliability of his developing and toning solutions—certainly the most frequent causes of failure and disappointment.

ment.

But there is a Balm in Gilead. Photographic "Tabloids" have been invented, and the woes of amateurs have straightway ceased. With "Tabloids" solutions can be prepared with the least possible trouble at the time of using, and, greatest boon of all, no weighing or measuring is required. As a thimble is to a cocoa-nut, so is the size of a bottle of Photographic "Tabloids" to that of a stock solution. What a saving of space is this! Amateur photographers now replace their bulky, cumbrous, and unsatisfactory solutions by "Tabloids," and thus enormously increase their chances of success. Hence these "Tabloids" (list appended) have become well worth the attention of those who do not already keep them.

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Fikonogen Eikonogen with Quinol Paromidophenol Pyro Developer Pyrogallic Acid, 1, 2, & 4 gr. Pyrogallic Acid with Eikonogen Quinol Quinol with Pyro Accelerator "Tabloids" Restrainer "Tabloids"
Pot. Brom 1 gr.
Ammon. Brom. 1 gr.
Toning "Tabloids"
Gold Compound



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"Heliotrope

" Hyacinth

Wallflower

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Bottles,

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Clove Pink
Lily of the Valley
Honeysuckle

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POSTCARD COMPETITION.

APRIL.

FOR fourteen vacancies on the Pharmaceutical Council eighteen gentlemen have accepted nomination, viz :-

Allen, C. B., London Atkins, S. R., Salisbury *Bateson, T., Kendal Bottle, A., Dover *Campkin, A. S., Cambridge Carteighe, M., London *Corder, O., Norwich Grose, N. M., Swansca Hampson, R., Sevenoaks

Harrison, J., Sunderland Hills, W., London Martindale, W., London Newsholme, G. T. W., Sheffield Richardson, J. G. F., Leicester *Savory, A. L., London Southall, A., Birmingham Young, J. R., Warington *Wills, G. S. V., London Those marked * are not at present members of the Council.

We ask subscribers, their employes, or members of their families to arrange these names as they think they will appear when the poll is declared. We shall give at least one guinea as a prize to the person who places the names correctly, or, if no one places the whole eighteen, then to the card which gives the nearest number to that, or we may divide the prize in case of equality. Postcards will be received up to April 30

Summary.

Note that the trade report is not in its usual place this week, but begins on p. 566.

A BATCH of hair-raising conundrums fills p. 568.

Some good formulæ for specialities are given on p. 563.

A NUMBER of new things which are worthy of trade attention are described on page 569

DYSPEPSIA is again the trouble treated by thirty-two prescriptions for counter-practice (p 565).

MR. COAKER, of Jagersfontein, facetiously sketches a visit which he has paid to a Basuto Chief (p. 577).

A BATCH of fatalities again focusses attention upon the necessity for scheduling carbolic acid (p. 541).

THE uses of mechanical power in the laboratory and engravings of the apparatus are described on p. 567.

WE publish the results of our colonial and foreign diary competition (p. 549), and comment upon its peculiarities (p. 554).

THE present condition of the drug-trade in Newfoundland, consequent upon the financial disaster, is sketched on pp. 548-9.

WE print an abstract of suggestions for B.P. revision made by the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association to the Medical Council (p. 574).

LIQUOR IODI has formed the subject of another prosecution at the North London Police Court. The evidence will be found amusing (p. 558).

MESSRS. FARR AND WRIGHT deal in the sixth pharmacopœia article with considerations bearing upon revision of tincture formulæ (p. 559).

SHEFFIELD chemists have discussed the altered conditions of the pharmaceutical examinations and the propriety of professorial examiners (p. 545).

UP to the present we have received only the results of the Edinburgh pharmaceutical examinations, the names of those who passed the Minor being on p. 544.

THE Chemists' Association of Plymouth and its district have retained Professor Attfield, as analyst, and a firm of solicitors to defend them in case of trouble (p. 541.)

THE registration of three new companies to carry on retail chemist and druggist businesses, and the winding up of one drug company, and of several others of drug interest, are reported (p. 575).

THE wills of the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs, Mr. James Atkinson, the perfumer, and other six gentlemen connected with the trade have been proved, the net value of the eight estates being 236,710l. (p. 547).

WE print the reply which Dr. B. H. Paul submitted to the Pharmaceutical Council controverting the Research Committee's special report in regard to Professor Dunstan and the aconitine research (pp. 563-4).

THE advance in the price of petroleum oil in consequence of the operations of the Standard Oil Company is the principal commercial feature this week. In connection with it we print on p 554 an article on American Trusts.

THE completion of peace between China and Japan, and the consequent opening up of new ports and transfer of the camphor-growing island of Formosa, is the occasion for our pointing out how English commerce will be affected thereby (p. 557).

WE report a conference on early closing at Cardiff and of the meeting of Plymouth chemists at which Sir John Lubbock's Bill was supported (pp. 540-1). We invite trade opinion upon the measure (p. 574), and comment upon its provisions (p. 552).

THE markets have scarcely recovered from the Easter vacation, but upon the whole business is in a fairly good condition. There have been declines in the value of morphia alkaloids and of cocaine. All Chinese and Japanese goods are firmly held, and some are advancing (r. 566).



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salt; (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, April 24, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

REPORTS.

The subject of the last exercise was a mixture of 2 parts of magnesium carbonate, 1 part of ammonio-ferrous sulphate, and 1 part of calcium phosphate. Its calculated composition was:—

Fe	••	 	 		3.57
C a	• •	 	 		9 68
Mg		 • •	 		12 57
NH.		 	 ••		2.29
SO.		 	 		12:25
PO,		 	 ••		15:32
CO_3		 	 		23.56
0		 	 	• •	2.09
H_2O		 	 • •		18.67
					100.00
					100.00

The only impurity of any note was a trace of chlorine Samples of the powder were sent to 102 applicants, and 57 reports of analyses were received. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were as follow:—Calcium 27, ammonium 16, magnesium 12, iron 4, sulphuric radicle 8 phosphoric 7, carbonic 3.

This exercise was given with the intention of finding out whether our correspondents had benefited by the advice given in our issue of March 16, and it is satisfactory to find that many who had previously failed to detect calcium when present in the form of phosphate were successful in the present case. Last month nearly 70 per cent. of the reports received were wrong as regards calcium; this month the error occurs in only 47 per cent. of the reports, though the quantity of calcium to be detected was considerably less in the latter case. The improvement is most marked.

The failures in the detection of ammonium were due chiefly to the employment of rough tests unsuited for accurate work. Ammonium, owing to its low molecular weight, occurs in relatively small quantities. Ammonium alum, for example, contains rather less than 4 per cent. of ammonium. So that, supposing that salt to constitute one quarter of a mixture of salts, the quantity of ammonium present in the mixture would be less than 1 per cent. A test that will not detect such a quantity with certainty is of little practical use.

The precipitation of magnesium in the form of ammoniomagnesium phosphate requires time; in dilute solutions, and in the presence of ammonium salts the precipitate separates very slowly. Some of our correspondents did not take this fact sufficiently into account.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to W. G. STRATTON, care of Mr. E. H. Farr, Uckfield, Sussex

The Second Prize has been awarded to

James Hamerton, care of Messrs. Heanley & Saunders, Peterborough.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

W. G. Stratton (1st prize) 100	77
James Hamerton (2nd prize) 98 Upland	77
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

s second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the

writers.

H. Rean.—The fact that the powder did not effervesec with an acid after ignition did not prove the absence of an oxalate. The temperature employed may be high enough to decompose the carbonate, as it was in your case: you decomposed the carbonate originally present.

J. S. PRIOR.—You should have obtained a much stronger reaction for ammouium; you employed a very rough test.

NEMO.—It is probable that the greater part of the calcium was thrown down with the phosphates, a sufficient quantity of free acetic acid not heing present. The powder was originally faintly green; the pink colour was the result of partial oxidation of the iron salt.

A. W. LATHAM.—The flame-coloration (when the powder was moistened with hydrochloric acid) was too red for sodium.

H. BURNS.—You ought to have obtained a more satisfactory result with ammonium molybdate: it gives a very complete separation of the phosphoric radicle, but a large quantity of the reagent must be used. Separation in the form of ferric phosphate auswers very well for qualitative purposes. There must be uo free acid present, except acetic acid, of which there must be a sufficiency, and you must be careful to use enough ferric chloride. The precautions to be observed can only be learnt by practice.

C. V. Bach.—You did not succeed in separating the phosphoric radicle as ferric phosphate; probably you did not use enough ferric chloride. The solution must be hoiled, not mcrely warmed.

Ohromium.—The calcium being present in the form of phosphate was precipitated along with the iron when you made the solution of the powder alkaline. A special method should have been employed to detect calcium under these circumstances.

HOPEFUL.-You should have observed the flame-coloratiou: it was a

istinct reddish yellow when the powder on the platinum wire was moistened with hydrochloric acid.

NARCISSUS.—See remarks to "Hopeful."

IRELAND.—Because you failed to obtain a white, blue, green, or flesh-coloured precipitate with ammonium sulphide you inferred that aluminum, chromium, and manganese were absent. You do not say how you found out that none of these colours was mixed with the black precipitate which you did obtain.

VINDEX. - You assumed there was enough iron in the powder to precipitate all the phosphoric acid, whereas only about one-third of the required quantity was present. This you could have ascertained by adding ferric schloride to the filtrate from the ferric phosphate and boiling again, when a further precipitate would have been produced.

HOPEFUL SECUNDUS.—When you detect ammonium by such a rough test you may be sure that more than a trace is present.

ERICA.—Your test for ammonium must have been very carelessly applied.

K. C. N. S.—You forgot to look for ammonium.

JOHN CHALMERS.—See remarks to "K. C. N. S."

J. F. S.—The filtrate from ammonium chloride and hydrate contained magnesium. You examined it for potassium and sodium only.

R. A. W.—Magnesium was the chief metallic coustituent of the mixture; it was easily detected.

·001.—If you carried out the method you describe with moderate care, there could not have been more than a trace of calcium in the precipitate produced by sodium phosphate.

PHYLLOTAXIS.—You omitted to give a list of the constituents detected.

R. P.—Your evidence of the presence of manganese and cobalt was too ndefiuite. Unless more precise results can be obtained, it is safer to suspend one's judgment.

ROHAN.—More care should be bestowed upon the preparation of your report. It would be more intelligible if you would rule off a coluon to the left for each precipitate you examine, and a larger one to the right for the filtrate, subdividing these columns in the same way when necessary.

DEMOSTRENES. - There was a large quantity of phosphate in the mixture. You did not use an excess of ammonium molybdate.

ALCHEMY.—There was no metal present that could interfere with the detection of sulphuric acid. The boiling with sodium carbonate might have been dispensed with.

RUBRUF.—Parts of your report were not intelligible, owing to the careless way in which it was drawn up.

R. I. P.—In testing for ammonium you seem to have heated the dry powder with dry soda lime. You should have used enough water to moisten the mixture, and omitted the heating.

DIGITALIS.—You observed no fumes of ammonia on heating the powder in a dry test-tube with calcium hydrate: a very likely result, but it is not the way to apply the test. A little of the powder mixed with calcium hydrate in a watch-glass was very slightly moistened, and then covered with another glass, having a piece of slightly-moistened red litmus-paper adhering to it; the litmus-paper instantly became blue.

S. R.—The iron should have been oxidised by boiling with nitric acid before you added ammonium chloride and hydrate. You seem to have merely added nitric acid without boiling.

BORRETT. - See remarks to "Demosthenes."

LAMEL.—You detected phosphoric acid, but you omitted it from your list of constituents. You made uo regular examination for the acids.

D. W. C.—Phosphoric acid is not once mentioned in your report. It was the constituent of greatest analytical importance in this case.

PROTONALAS.—You omitted to send your name and address; they should accompany every communication.

A.B.—The barium-chloride precipitate was not so unimportant as you thought.

thought.

INFLUENZA.—The molybdic test is the proper one to use for phosphoric

C. M. H.—The gas so abundantly evolved constituted nearly one-quarter of the powder, and you should have given it more consideration. Perhaps there is no calcium hydrate in the liquid you used as lime-water.

GLASERITE.—Ignition with a cobalt salt does not, unfortunately, distinguish calcium phosphate from alumina: they both give blue masses. You should not have neglected the filtrate from ammonium chloride and bydrate, which contained the magnesium. There was not enough phosphoric acid present to precipitate magnesium as well as calcium.

VICTORY.—There was nothing in the powder that would impart a blue colour to a borax bead. You must have been mistaken in your observation. STOW.—You found barium and a sulphate in a mixture of salts soluble in dilute acids. Such an unusual occurrence ought to have suggested further investigation.

G. R. FIELD.—Accurate results cannot be obtained without much more trouble and care than your report indicates.

AMCL.—You omitted to summarise your results. It is not very clear from your report what your results were; perhaps you were somewhat doubtful on this point yourself.

SAPONIS.—Try the effect of an acid upon a sulphite, and notice the marked difference in the smell of the gas evolved from that which you observed in this analysis.



Fee for Night Attendance.

Referring to our remarks on Liverpool price-list, Mr. Henry Ebbage, Park Street Pharmacy, Southend, states that he always charges 1s. attendance between 11 P.M. and 8 A.M., and customers admit it to be reasonable. This was also the custom in a Birmingham pharmacy where he was assistant a few years ago.

S. M. Burroughs Memorial.

The Council of the Chemists' Assistants' Association have pened amongst the members a list for subscriptions to the S. M. Burroughs memorial, their intention being to hand ver the whole sum received to the executive committee of the fund. Mr. H. H. Robins, 59 Capel Road, Forest Gate, E., ts acting as secretary.

The Strand Drug-contracts.

At a meeting of the Strand Board of Guardians on Tuesday, April 9, the clerk laid on the table a return as to the annual cost of drugs, medical-appliances, &c., required in the dispensary and infirmary. In the discussion which followed, Mr. William Dart, chemist and druggist, pointed out that by the system now pursued, and which had been adopted a decade of years ago on the proposition of a former member of the Board, the Guardians, instead of saving 60 per cent. on medicines by having them prepared by their own dispenser, were put to a considerably augmented outlay. When the various articles of the Pharmacopæia required by their medical staff were supplied direct from the retail chemist and druggist, the expenditure was comparatively small and moderate, and this notwithstanding the enormous decrease in the price of quinine, cocaine, and other drugs and chemicals within recent years. Mr. R. Walker defended the action of the Guardians in the past, and said the greater the expenditure on such drugs, &c., the more benefit the Board conferred on suffering humanity. He was a member of the Cleveland Street Asylum, and in that capacity, as a representative of the Board, he had frequent opportunities of witnessing the immense amount of good which was done to their sick poor by a liberal use of appropriate and strengthening medicines. Mr. James Willing, jun., reminded Mr. Walker that Mr. Dart, as a member of the profession and one long, honourably, and actively engaged in the trade with which the subject of their discussion was more immediately concerned, ought to know more about the question than he (Mr. Walker), who might be a very good architect but a somewhat indifferent apothecary. (A laugh.) In the result of the discussion, it was agreed that the return should be received and adopted.

Fatally Burnt in an Alum-vat.

While Mons. J. R. Phulpin (32), manager of the Australian Alum-works, Runcorn, was, on Thursday, April 11, trying to fix a syphon to draw off the sulphate of alum, contained in a large vat, he fell into the vat, iu which there was about 5 feet of liquid, at about 190° F. He was extricated as speedily as possible, and attended to by Dr. McDougall; but the scalding which he had received was terrible, and death relieved him from his sufferings on Good Friday morning.

A Chemist Fined for Drunkenness.

Joseph Phillips, chemist, of Paddock Wood, was charged at the Tonbridge (Kent) Petty Sessions, on April 10, for being drunk on the highway at Paddock Wood, on March 28. The defendant did not appear, but was represented by Mr. Neve, jun., who stated that his client carried on business as

a chemist, but as he had not a qualified assistant, it was very inconvenient for him to get away. It appeared from the police evidence that on March 23, at 7 P.M., the defendant was in a drunken condition in the high road at Paddock Wood, and his conduct was such that it caused a crowd of children to congregate. For the defence, Mr. Neve said his client had been to Maidstone on business, and unfortunately took a little more than was good for him. He was now very sorry for what had occurred. Since his client was last before the Court he had been almost a total abstainer. Superintendent Bartlett proved three previous convictions against the defendant—two for drunkenness and the other for refusing to quit a public-house. Finally, the Bench imposed a fine of 10s., and 18s. costs. Mr. Neve thanked the Bench for their lenient sentence, and said he would see that the money was paid.

A Window Smash.

Mr. T. P. Hayton, chemist and druggist, High Street, Wigton, had his large plate glass window and some of the fittings smashed last week by a restive horse walking into it. What makes the damage particularly annoying is that Mr. Hayton had just completed the entire renovation of his premises.

Chrome-lead Colours.

The Chemical Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have condemned the use of chrome-lead colonrs as dyes for garments to be worn next the skin, and they recommend that other yellow dyes of a non-poisonous character should be used.

Sent to Hard Labour.

At the West Kent Quarter Sessions, before Lord Medway, on April 11, William Hellier, alias Henry Heath Hellier, of Lydd, was indicted on five counts, which alleged that he being an undischarged bankrupt did obtain credit to the extent of over 201. from various firms, one being the Sanitas Company (Limited), London, without disclosing his position. Mr. Beanmont Morrice prosecuted on behalf of the Treasnry, and Mr. Hohler defended. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The evidence as to the transactions with the Sanitas Company was as follows:—Mr. Charles William Harris, the secretary of the company, stated that he received several orders from the prisoner, and on September 21, 1891, the amount owing for goods was 26l. 13s. 6d. Previons to obtaining this credit the prisoner did not disclose to the company that he was an undischarged bankrupt. company had received no payment for the goods. The goods were despatched by train and sent to Hawkhurst. Cross examined, Mr. Harris said: It is my duty to keep the books, but I have nothing to do with sending out the goods. The receipts for goods are in my possession. My personal knowledge of the case is derived from the entries in the books. On May 6, 1891, the prisoner was supplied with goods of the value of 4l. 18s. 10d. That was the company's first dealing with the prisoner. I do not recollect whether we made any inquiries before sending the goods; we do so as a rnle. Further goods were ordered and sent at different dates, making the total amount of debt on September 21, 1891, 26l. 13s. 6d. During the time we received the orders we made no inquiries as to the prisoner's business. The company is presided over by a board of directors with a chairman. I have received no notice from the prisoner that he was an undischarged bankrupt, nor has any of the directors so far as I know. It would be a most nnlikely thing for any personal notice to be given to any member of the company, and I should say that was not done by the prisoner. The prisoner was not introduced to us by any tradesman and he gave us no references. We have not taken any civil proceedings against prisoner, but after supplying the goods we made inquiries which induced us not to do so, as we did not believe in risking more money in connection with the prisoner. Officials of Portsmonth and Brighton Bankruptcy Courts proved the prisoner was a bankrupt in March, 1885, and March, 1893, and had never obtained his discharge. Mr. Beanmont Morrice said the prisoner had been carrying on a series of frauds at Southsea, Lydd, and Hawkhurst for years, and his audacity had reached such a pitch that in the interest of the commercial community generally the Treasury felt compelled to put a stop to the prisoner's fraudulent conduct. Mr. Hohler pretested against the imputation of fraud. Lord Medway said the prisoner had pleaded guilty to an offence which was equally an offence whether there was intent to defrand or not. Mr. Hohler said that was certainly so; but if he had known his learned friend was going to impute fraud he would have advised the prisoner to plead not gnilty. The prisoner thought he was able to order goods so long as he did not exceed 201. in one order, and besides that the prisoner's orders were in no case a request for credit. Lord Medway said he felt that he could not do less than sentence prisoner to twelve months' hard labour. The prisoner had for years heen carrying on a course of fraud, obtaining every class of goods he could, and selling them for what he could and how he could with evidently no purpose or prospect of paying for them.

Foreign Prison-made Goods.

The Board of Trade have appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the extent to which goods made in foreign prisons are imported into this country, and to report whether any, and, if so, what, steps can be taken effectually to restrict the importation of such goods. The Committee consists of the Right Hon. Lord Thring, K.C.B., Colonel the Hon. F. C. Bridgeman, M.P., Mr. H. J. Roby, M.P., Mr. E. J. Ruggles-Brise, Mr. Horace A. D. Seymour, and Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith. Mr. J. G. Willis, of the Board of Trade, will act as Secretary.

Glass-bottle Trade.

As an indication of better times in the glass-bottle trade, it is reported that thirty-two holes at the Dan Rylands Hope Glassworks, Stairfoot, have been reopened, and 160 hands, who have been out of work for upwards of twentynine weeks, are thus given work again.

Tramps and Vaccination.

The anti-vaccinationists are rather strongly represented on the Eastbourne Board of Guardians. One of them at the meeting last week (Mr. Luck) proposed "That the professional tramp, who is an intolerable nuisance, and the public vaccinator, who is an impostor and obtains money under false pretences, be sent to the colonies." For this a proposal was afterwards substituted, advocating that the distribution by the Board of a certain pamphlet on vaccination, drawn up by the Eastbourne Medical Society, should be discontinued. Six members voted for this instruction and twelve against it.

Conference on Early Closing.

The fourth annual conference of the National Union of Shop-assistants was held at Cardiff on Easter Sunday and Monday, under the presidency of Mr. T. Spencer Jones, of Cardiff. Delegates were present from London, Manchester, and sixteen other towns. The President referred to the history of the early-closing movement, observing that though during the last fifty years 10,000l. had been spent, it was stated, on behalf of the shop-assistants, yet in the matter of early closing, they were as badly off to day as they were twenty-five years ago. He argued that two great causes of their failure had been neglect of appeals to the working classes and the want of proper organisation. Evidence had been given before a Select Committee of the House of Commons that shop-assistants worked on an average something like eighty-five hours per week. Unfortnnately, that was not the only grievance from which they suffered. In the question of wages many shop-assistants did not earn anything like the proverbial "dockers' tanner."

Mr. J. Macpherson, the General Secretary, read the annual report, which stated that during the year the membership had increased considerably, over 1,100 members having joined. The total income was 1,327l. 1s. 8d., being an increase of over 500l. on 1893. The balance to the credit of the Union was now 400l. They had paid to members out of employment, and for illness and other purposes, 211l. 7s. 9d. The branches forming the Manchester district had made a movement in the direction of publishing a list of fair shops. This had met with considerable success, many employers readily agreeing to the conditions laid down, and some even asking to be placed on the list. It was decided to hold the

next annual conference at Liverpool.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Provand, M.P., had withdrawn his Shop-hours Act, 1892, Amendment Bill, believing that thereby Sir John Lubbock's Bill would have a better chance of becoming law. The President regretted this action, as the Bill proposed to limit the hours of labour of persons under 18 years of age to sixty per week instead of seventy-four, as at present. Hethought it was a reflection on our legislators to allow themselves to be beaten by a new country like New Zealand, where it was illegal to employ a young person under 18 years of age more than fifty-two hours per week.

An open conference, to which representatives of all trade organisations in South Wales were admitted, was afterwards held, at which certain amendments to Sir John Lubbock's Bill were proposed. One was that it be made imperative on local authorities, when a majority of two thirds decided in favour of certain fixed hours of closing, to issue an order giving effect to that decision, and not to allow them any discretionary power. Another amendment proposed was that it should require two-thirds, and not one-third, majority to repeal the Act when it had once been adopted in a town. A third amendment was that it should be unlawful to employ any assistant more than half an hour after the time for closing except by special permission of the local authority. The latter gave rise to considerable discussion, representatives attending from the Cardiff Grocers' Association to oppose it. They declared that if this amendment were inserted, the Bill would become a dead letter, for no tradesman would ever vote for its adoption with a clause like that attached. Eventually, however, all three amendments were carried.

Plymouth Chemists in favour of the Early-closing Bill.

At a quarterly meeting of the Three Towns and District Chemists' Association held at Plymouth on April 10, Mr. C. J. Park, the President, in the chair, a long discussion took place on Sir John Lubbock's Early-closing Bill, and finally a vote was recorded, by a large majority, in favour of steps being taken to get a clause inserted making early closing compulsory for chemists, but providing for an emergency clause to enable urgent prescriptions being dispensed at the side-door. It was thought that often the general public applied after business hours to the chemist for many things that could easily be obtained during the day, and a hope was expressed that late trading should be abolished. It seems as if the Plymouth chemists had before them the first draft of the Bill of 1836. Chemists are not excluded from the Bill, and a provision enabling them to supply medicines, &c, after hours is included.—ED. C. & D.]

Prepared for Trouble.

At the same meeting of the Three Towns Chemists' Association, Professor Attfield was retained as analyst on behalf of members of the Association, and Messrs. Rundle and Martin, of Devonport, as solicitors to defend any members who may be prosecuted.

A Liking for Chlorodyne.

Albert Tullidge (49), draper, and Patience Tullidge (58) appeared on bail at the Plymouth Police Court on April 11 charged with obtaining, by false pretences, from Mr. J. Maurice, chemist, a bottle of chlorodyne, value 2s. 9d, on February 3. Accused pleaded guilty. Mr. St. Aubyn, who appeared for the prisoners, said this was a very sad case. The accused were brother and sister, and up to the present time had borne an irreproachable character. Both were in the habit of taking chlorodyne, and that led them to commit the act with which they were charged. Mr. Symons, for the prosecution, said prosecutor did not wish to press the charge. The Chief Constable, in reply to the Recorder, said accused were old residents. The male prisoner once kept a shop, and was looked upon as a highly respectable man. Mr. Wolferstan, surgeon, replying to the Recorder, said it was as rare to give up the morphia craving as the alcohol craving. The Recorder said if nothing else would show them the necessity of fighting against this habit it was their present position. Upon the understanding that they would be looked after by their relatives, accused were liberated on their own recognisances of 25t.

Contracts.

Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co, Coleman Street, E.C. have obtained the contract for drugs, and Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson that for sundries (10 per cent. off list-prices), for St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, Board of Guardians.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Poisoning with carbolic acid was epidemic in the Liverpool district last week. A child of 3, living at Bootle, picked up a bottle of the acid on a staircase, and drank some of it. Our last report was that the child was in a hopeless condition. At Birkenhead, William Speering (58), a horsekeeper, got 2 oz of the acid for 3d., from Mr. Snow's chemist's shop in Pace Street, and going across the road, swallowed it. The assistant, noticing him, followed with an emetic, but Speering died in the Borough Hospital. Barbara Owen (38), the wife of a Bootle stoker, who had been suffering from head-pains lately, drank a mixture of naphtha and carbolic acid, which her husband kept in the house. She also died in the same hospital.

George White (50), superintendent at the Preston Cattle-market, had been feeling his head queer, and last week he helped himself to a drink from a cask of carbolic acid kept in the slaughter-house. He never regained conscioueness.

On Good Friday morning. Henry Gibson (41) was found lying dead in a shed at 59 Elm Grove, Rye Lane. His face was black, and there was a gallon tin of carbolic acid beside him Evidence at the inquest showed that Gibson had been depressed in consequence of his master's death, and his own death was due to syncope following carbolic-acid poisoning.

An inquest was held at Kidderminster on Saturday regarding the death of Wm. Sidney Moore (70), a weaver, who, two days before, had been found in his bedroom in a dying state. He left a letter addressed to the Coroner stating that he ended his life deliberately by carbolic acid as he could no longer live as a pauper.

Emily Stringe, a widow, residing in Pimlico, went to a chemist for an ounce of carbolic acid, saying it was for a lotion. She looked haggard and strange; nevertheless, she got the acid and swallowed it shortly after. She was found dead in bed next morning (April 11).

The dead body of a poor gentleman was found in Hyde Park on Monday. In his pocke's were a penny, a button-hook, and a toothpick; in his stomach carbolic acid.

An Anti-vaccinationist Chemist.

At an anti-vaccination demonstration at Tunbridge Wells (Kent), last Thursday, Mr. Martin, chemist and druggist, High Street, Cliffe, Lewes, proposed a resolution to the effect that the compulsory Vaccination Acts were useless, cruel unjust, and demanded immediate repeal. In the course of his speech, Mr. Martin stated that, as a chemist, he was strongly against vaccination, and he hoped that the chairman of the Tunbridge Board of Guardians, who was also a chemist, would soon have his eyes opened. The resolution was adopted.

Fire at a Croydon Pharmacy.

A fire broke out on April 11 at the Central Pharmacy, one of a newly-erected block of buildings in George Street, Croydon. The fire broke out in a bathroom, which had been fitted up as a photographic workroom. The workbench, shelving, and curtains were well alight, but by prompt action the flames were soon extinguished. The damage, including the loss of a large stock of valuable negatives, is estimated at about 50l, and is covered by insurance. The fire originated from a photographic lamp, which had been left alight.

Caustic-potash Poisoning.

Ada Hargreaves, a little girl of between 3 and 4, picked up a ginger-beer bottle in her father's house, 25 Dickinson Street, Liverpool, last week, and she gave some of what was in it to her brother (aged 20 months), also taking some herself. They thought it was nasty, and ere long symptoms of poisoning came on. The children were taken to the Southern Hospital, where the boy died. The bottle had contained solution of caustic potash.

Giving Ergot.

William Smith (30), grocer's assistant, was indicted at the Warwickshire Quarter Sessions, last week, for having, on December 10, at Coventry, unlawfully supplied to Ellen Heyes, Mount Street, 9 dr. of ergot of rye, knowing that the same was intended to be used with intent. Dr. A. Bostock Hill, who analysed the ergot, described its functions, and stated that he did not know that comparatively uneducated people regarded it only as a tonic. Miss Heyes described the circumstances which led up to her receipt of the drug from the prisoner, together with a letter from him recommending her to take the medicine. She, however, did not do so, but handed the bottles to her father, who gave them to Chief Constable Gray. For the defence, it was alleged that she had acted in this way because the prisoner had not married her, and also that the drug was innocuous if taken in the doses prescribed, and that it had not been proved that the object of the prisoner in sending the bottle was that mentioned in the indictment. Smith's late employer, in whose shop Smith has been employed for five years, gave the prisoner a character for honesty, sobriety, and industry. The Chairman summed up the case to the jury, who found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character. Court, concurring with this recommendation. sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

J. Ennals v. The Berkefeld Filter Company.

This action came on for hearing at the last sitting of the St. Neots County Court, when the defendants were represented by Mr. Wheeler. The plaintiff sued the defendants to recover the sum of 3l. 3s. for services rendered, but after a lengthy hearing his Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for 1l. 1s, without costs or fees of any kind.

A Company Refusing Inspection of its Register, &c.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on April 11, Dr. Samuel Kleeman, analytical chemist, summoned Messrs. Douglass, Wall & Co. (Limited), oil and colour manufacturers, carrying on business in Seel Street, for refusing to allow him, as a shareholder, an inspection of their register of shareholders. There were similar summonses against Mr. Wall, the managing director, and against Mr. Bentley, another director. The complainant held 100 preference shares of 10% each in the company. He had formerly been in their employment, and had recently been in litigation with them. Proof was given that he went to the office of the company and tendered 1s., but was told that Mr. Wall had gone to London, would not be back till the following Monday, and the register and other books were locked up. Since this summons had been taken out a copy of the register had been offered, but it was too late. The Magistrate thought a technical case had been made out against the company, on whom he imposed a fine of 5s. and costs, and dismissed the other summonses.

Prescribing Chemists.

Dr. Wynn Westcott held an inquiry at Bethnal Green, on April 17, concerning the death of Alfred Wiggs, aged 3 years, the son of a painter. The mother deposed that the child had been ill for a week, and witness treated it for bronchitis. She procured three-pennyworth of mixture at "Dr." Lacy's, in the Whitechapel Road. Coroner's Officer: It is a chemist's shop, sir. Witness replied that she did not know the difference. About midday on Saturday the child became worse, and witness then procured a powder from another chemist and gave it to the child. At midnight the child was seized with a fit, and witness went for a doctor, but he refused to attend without a fee of 5s. Death ensued on Sunday morning. Dr. Quinlivan, another doctor, who saw it later in the day, stated that death was due to pneumonia and double pleurisy. The child must have been seriously ill for many days. The Coroner, addressing the mother, said that a chemist was taught to weigh up and sell medicine, but it was a great mistake to suppose he could give proper medicine for anyone merely on the symptoms being described to him. He was not supposed to know how to treat diseases, and the mother might just as well have asked her butcher to prescribe. A verdict of natural death was returned.



Fires.

On Monday April 8, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr G. A. Webb, druggist, 141 York Street, Belfast, which the brigade managed to put out with their hand-pump.

The premises of Mr. Kelly, drug and general merchant, Kilbeggan, were last week damaged by a fire, which originated from the explosion of a lamp. The damage is estimated at 2001.

Held to their Tender.

At a meeting of the Westport Board of Guardians last week the drug-tenders were considered, and Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Dublin, were appointed the contractors. Attention was drawn to a discrepancy in the quotations for cod-liver oil, Messrs. Leslie & Co. tendering at 1s. 4d. per gallon, while the other tenders ranged from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per gallon. It was believed that Messrs. Leslie had made a mistake. "Well, we will hold them to it" was the remark of several Guardians.

The Pharmacopæia not yet Out of Date.

The Local Government Board have written to the Poorlaw Guardians at Lurgan informing them that the list of authorised drugs and medicinal compounds as given in the dispensary rules was prepared from the edition of the B.P. issued ten years ago; that this edition is still regarded as satisfactory; and that if any supplemental drugs are required for the dispensary not included in the authorised list a special requisition must be forwarded separately, stating the why and wherefore of the order.

By Auction.

Atkinson's pharmacy, Harcourt Road, Dublin, was last week put up for sale by public auction as a going concern, and was "knocked down" for 1701. The "lot" included premises, stock, fixtures, and goodwill. The auctioneer deplored the hard times, and said the place was sold for a mere song.

Messrs. Jameson, Dublin, have purchased for 1,000% the stores at the rear of Sackville Street, Dublin, which are in the possession of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., State apothecaries.

Business Changes.

Mr. G. Twinem, registered druggist, has opened a drug and chemical establishment at Meath Street, Dublin.

The Medical Hall, Lower Camden Street, Dublin, lately owned by Dr. Stritch, has been retaken, and will shortly be opened by the new occupier.

An Offensive or Noisy Trade.

In the course of an injunction motion heard a few days ago at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Dublin, it was stated on behalf of the plaintiff, the Earl of Pembroke, that a clause in the covenant of lease forbade the tenant carrying on the business of a druggist, apothecary, or any other offensive or noisy trade. The defendant wanted to carry on a private hospital at Fitzwilliam Square.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following have passed the Pharmaceutical Licence Examination:—Messrs. J. T. Moore, A. J. Cahill, J. S. Corcoran, D. H. O'Sullivan, G. H. Carleton. Three candidates were rejected.

The following have passed an examination for registered druggists, held at Queen's College, Belfast:—Messrs. A Bonar, G. Dancklefsen, W. Kernaghan, J. A. M. MacCormac, T. M. Shannon. Four candidates were rejected.



A Leven Chemist Imprisoned.

At the Dundee Sheriff Court, on Thursday, April 11, Robert Johnston, chemist and druggist, Leven, Fife, pleaded guilty to having, on October 26, within the office of the National Bank of Scotland, in Leven, uttered as genuine a bill of exchange on which the name of George Young bore to be signed, such signature being forged. It was stated on behalf of the accused that during the recent coal-strike things had been going greatly against him, and that in a vain attempt to redeem matters he had forged the bill. Honorary Sheriff-substitute Shiell passed sentence of six months' imprisonment. The prisoner had been in business in High Street, Leven, for fifteen years, and recently became bankrupt.

Castor Oil and Whisky.

An amusing defence was advanced by a grocer before the Cupar Magistrates the other day in reply to a charge against him for selling whisky to be consumed on the premises. It was that the grocer's customer had gone in for a dose of castor oil, and the whisky was thrown in simply to swill it down, but there was no charge for it. The Magistrates refused to swallow this story, a process all the more difficult because Scotch folk are not in the habit of patronising grocers for their physic or taking castor oil by the half-gill, which was the dose the grocer was said to have given.

Business Changes.

Mr. John T. Coats is making considerable alterations in his branch pharmacy at Broughton Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. John Buchanan, chemist and druggist, Cullen, Banffshire, has left that town, having acquired a business in Leven, Fife. Mr. Buchanan was senior Bailie of Cullen.

The shop at 44 Broughton Street, Edinburgh, for some years carried on by Mr. William Aitken, jun, and since his removal from Edinburgh by his father, Mr. James Aitken, chemist, Pitt Street, has been closed, and the business concentrated at the Pitt Street pharmacy.

Scotch Paraffin-trade.

The directors of Scotch oil-companies met privately in Glasgow on Wednesday to consider the continued rise in prices of American and Russian petroleum oil. After a prolonged discussion, it was agreed to raise the price of burning-oil 2d. per gallon, which is equivalent to 70,000l. to 80,000l. increased revenue, and makes the total increase this week 3d. per gallon. The Scotch output of burning-oil is 12,000,000 gallons.

Personal.

Mr. Richard Clark, wholesale druggist, has been elected Chairman of the Edinburgh City Parish Council.

Mr. James A. Russell, chemist and druggist, 212 New City Road, Glasgow, the newly elected General Secretary and Treasurer of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, has been returned unopposed to the Glasgow City Parish Council.

Correction.

We stated under "Business Changes" on April 6 that Mr. J. McGregor Morrison, chemist and druggist, of Grange Grove, was giving up that business and opening a new one in Elm Row, Edinburgh. We find that our information was incorrect. Mr. Morrison is opening a branch business in Elm Row, but he is not giving up his Grange Grove business. We regret that the error should have occurred.

French Mews.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PHOSPHORUS.—The match maker strikers at Pantin have passed a vote of thanks to M. Piecquet, the chemist, of Rouen, who has discovered an ingredient which will do away with the use of white phosphorus.

FIRE AT A MINERAL-WATER DÉPÔT.—The mineral-water dépôt 36 rue Mathis, owned by M. Foucault, was completely destroyed by fire last Sunday. Cases containing several hundred thousand bottles of mineral water, packed, in straw, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 20,000%.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MAYOR-PHARMACIEN.—M Merry, pharmacist and ex-mayor of Gien, who was condemned early in March to four months' imprisonment for fraudulent practices in connection with the supply of drugs to the hospital of Gien, has just had his case heard on appeal. He has been accorded the benefit of the Bérenger (first offenders) Act, but is prohibited from again holding any public office. It is now reported that he was rearrested soon after his release on a charge of fraud in connection with the water-supply of the town.

SURGICAL FEES.—The prefectoral administration of Yonne has drawn up a scale of fees which they are to pay to doctors who give parish relief—that is, those belonging to the Assistance Médicale. Some of the fees appear ridiculous. For example, a franc is the fee for drawing a tooth, applying the speculum, or giving a hypodermic injection; for reducing a fracture, 5f. is given (3f. only for the clavicle, but 10f. for the femur). Amputation of a limb is rewarded by a fee of 30f., but, if the case is not urgent, less may be given. The medical men have refused to accept the scale of tees.

The New Dentists Law. — Previous to the law of November 30, 1892, practically no guarantee was connected with the profession of dentist in France, but at present the diploma of doctor of medicine or a special certificate is necessary. An article, however, inserted in the law, states that dentists established previous to January 1, 1892, can continue to exercise their profession without possessing the diplomas now required. A number of disputes have arisen in this connection, and the Council of State has endeavoured to place the matter on a proper basis by defining the conditions essential for complying with the new law. Thus dentists who were registered as such on the date above mentioned, but did not actually practise, will have to pass their examinations or relinquish their businesses, while those who can prove that they were in practice on January 1, 1892, but for some reason had not been registered, will have no further trouble.

CHEMICAL PROCESS FOR RECOGNISING HORSE-FLESH .-The Paris Prefecture of Police has always experienced trouble in controlling the sale of horse-flesh. It appears that some 20,000 horses are killed in the Paris abattoirs every year. M. Humbert, following the experiments of the Belgian chemists, Brantigam and Edelmann, believes he has succeeded in finding a reliable process for recognising horse flesh. This consists in using a solution of iodine on bouillon obtained from meat; that of horses gives a violetred reaction which is not obtained from other flesh. The following is the process followed: -50 grammes of muscular tissue, cut very small, are boiled for an hour in 200 grammes of water; nitric acid (5 per cent.) is added to the liquid when cold; the solution is then filtered and treated in a test-tube with a saturated solution of iodine in water, adding the latter drop by drop, so that the two liquids shall not mix. In the case of horse flesh, a violetred ring, more or less dark, becomes apparent, which is not obtained with decoctions of other meats. When the reaction is not very apparent, or doubtful, a 3-per-cent. solution of caustic potash is recommended instead of ordinary water.

THE PARIS OCTROI AND MEDICINAL WINES.—The litigation and consequent friction between manufacturers of medicinal wines and the Paris Octroi authorities will protably come to an end through a recent decision of the Court of Cassation. Kola wine was the preparation which formed the subject of the lawsuit, but the decision sets forth in general terms that pharmaceutical preparations, when ex-

clusively of a medicinal character, cannot be subjected to the city dues applied to other wines and alcohol. The judgment adds:—"It has been proved, after analysis by various exports, that tincture of kola or extract of Sterculia acuminata is an exclusively medicinal product. It constitutes a purely medicinal agent, and cannot be assimilated to products used indiscriminately as remedies or as spirituous compounds for ordinary consumption. This is evident from its therapeutic character, and to the daugers which the use of the product offers by reason of its poisonous nature. The experts have conclusively proved that the alcohol which serves as a vehicle to the drug takes a medicinal form, and consequently the laws concerning beverages of a spirituous nature cannot apply to it." The Octroi authorities were ordered to pay the costs of the lawsuit and also an indemnity to the defendants.

Foreign and Colonial News.

COST OF THE JONIAUX TRIAL—The total cost of the lawsuit against Madame Joniaux, the Belgian poisoner, whose appeal has recently been rejected, is 57,237f, including 24,000f, paid in fees to medical and chemical experts.

ELATERIUM can be imported free into the United States because it is considered to be a crude drug. A decision to this effect has just been given, the Judge saying that the simple process of evaporating and drying does not advance it beyond the condition of a crude drug.

ALUMINIUM-WORKS IN SWEDEN.—It is reported from Bergen that an English company have purchased the Sandvenvaudet waterfall near Odde, Hardanger, for the purpose of utilising its power in connection with an aluminium-factory they propose to establish there.

S. M. BURROUGHS MEMORIAL.—Mr. A. H. Mason, Secretary of the New York Committee, has received the following subscriptions to this fund:—Fairchild Bros. & Foster, §125; Ladd & Coffin, §50; Professor Remington, §25; James Hartford, §25; C. W. Snow, Syracuse, §10; William O. Blanding, §5. This was before April began.

PHENACETIN IN USA.—There is only the width of a river between Detroit and Canada, and it is not surprising that druggists from the former should take a postprandial trip across to Walkerville, and get there small things upon which there is a heavy U.S. duty or other peculiar restrictions. That is the case with phenacetin, and twenty-one Detroit druggists have been called upon by the owner of the American phenacetin patents to pay up for phenacetin which has not passed through his hands.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Harry Bamford, chemist and druggist, Georgetown, Jamaica, has recently had a narrow escape. He was summoned suddenly on a dark night for a bottle of medicine for a patient on board a vessel which was lying in the harbour. In walking the plank leading to the ship Mr. Bamford fell a depth of 20 ft. into the water, and after an exciting time he was rescued by a man who was let down by a rope. Mr. Bamford is a native of Stalybridge, and is expected home on a visit this summer.

GERMAN v. FRENCH DIPLOMAS IN ALSACE-LOBRAINE.—
There are now, according to the *Pharmaccutische Zeitung*, only sixteen pharmacists left in Alsace-Lorraine who hold the old French pharmaceutical diploma, against 217 pharmacists who have graduated in Germany. In the medical profession the proportions are somewhat less unfavourable to the French element. There are 83 medical men and 21 veterinary surgeons with French and 563 medical men and 45 veterinary surgeons with German diplomas.

OHIO DRUGS.—The trouble between the pure food and drugs people and the druggists of Cincinnati continues. There have been about a dozen more arrests. A druggist was arrested for selling powdered slippery elm, said by Professor Fennel, the analyst, to be adulterated with starch. The Judge instructed the jury that the powder had been sold for external use, and that there was no case; but the jury found the accused guilty. A point in the case is that the label stated that the drug was not pure, and was to be used for poultices. The purchaser wanted to take it for

dysentery. There will be a new trial. Eight druggists have each been fined \$25 and costs for selling other drugs found to be adulterated.

DRUG-IMPORTS INTO CONSTANTINOPLE.—The German Consul in Constantinople, in a report which has just been published, observes that the importation of quinine into his district has diminished in the course of the last ten years from about 35,000 to about 25,000 oz. per annum. Quinine, so far as Constantinople is concerned, is now scarcely an article of sufficient commercial importance to merit special reference. Germany, Italy, England, and France supply the requirements. With regard to the importation of drugs and chemicals generally, the statistics are so badly kept that it is useless to quote them. It appears from the statements of dealers that the total annual imports of foreign drugs and medicaments into Constantinople are worth about 62,000*l.*, of which about one-half comes from Germany.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The Council of the Farbwerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning, have decided to declare, for 1894, a dividend of 28 per cent., equal to that of 1893. The net profits of the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim for 1894 have been 1,265,095m The shareholders will receive the same dividend as in 1893—viz., 16 per cent. The chemical and pharmaceutical factory, late C. F. Asche & Co., of Hamburg, have declared an 8-per-cent. dividend for 1894, against one of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 1893. It is proposed to increase the share capital of the Berlin Actiengesellschaft for aniline-manufacture by 1,000,000m, in order to provide for the extension of the works. The gross profits of the company for 1894 were 2,768,596m., out of which a $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent. dividend will be paid.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

APRIL EXAMINATIONS.

AT the meeting of the Board of Examiners, in Edinburgh, the following were the successful candidates:—

Major Examination.

Carter, Wm. Henry, Manchester Gates, Colvin, Glasgow Grier, James, Penicuk

Minor Examination.

Adams, Wm. Stuart, Edinburgh Akeroyd, Chas. Edward, Edinburgh Barton, Albert Henry, Manchester Bell, John R., Newcastle-on-Tyne Bennie, John Wood, Polmont Bowie, William, Glasgow Brown, Harold Edwin, Sheffield Campbell, Andrew T., Dumbarton Charnley, Arthur W., Blackburn Clark, Joseph Branch, Edinburgh Cooke, Charles W., Liverpool Crawford, Andrew, Edinburgh Crofts, John Lawrence, Edinburgh Darney, Wm. Ephraim, Manchester Davidson, Samuel R., Edinburgh Dawson, Peter, Glasgow Dicksou, Thomas George, Edinburgh Downcy, John George, Edinburgh Fishbourne, Jas. Wm., Edinburgh Forbes, John, Edinburgh Fortune, William, Edinburgh Fraser, Henry, Aberdeen Fuller, Herbert Emery, Norwich Galloway, Alexander S., Manchester Gambling, John P., Manchester Gammie, John Lawrence, Glasgow

Harrison, Eiward E., Sunderland Howorth, Freik. A., Manchester Hoyle, Arthur, Bradford Hull, John Heber, Rotherham Kershaw, Frank B., Manchester Leach, Albert Henry, Manchester Mennie, James, Golspie Mercer, Fredk. Peter, Manchester Merry, Charles, Johnstone Orrell, Wm. Pilling, Manchester Palmer, Charles Nicholas, Durham Purdie, Wm. Alexander, Loanhead Robertson, Daniel C., Edinburgh Robertson, James, Edinburgh Rowell, Thos. B., Newcastle-on-Tyne Russell, George Erskine, Paisley Scott, Walter, Newcastle-on-Tyne Simpson, Richard T., Manchester Smith, Thomas Wm., Sheffield Smith, Walter, Liverpool Thompson, Wilson, Edinburgh Uttley, John R. S., Masborough Walker, James D., Edinburgh Waterson, Jas. Albert, Edinburgh Wright, Wm. Bruce, Greenock Young, Alexander, Leith

THE AIR CURE—Bystander (to crowd pressing around a way-worn tramp who has fainted): "Stand back, I say; give him air!" Tramp (recovering): "Air, guv'nor; air? W'y, I ain't ad nothink but air fur three days!"

The Winter Session.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE last general meeting of the present session of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on Wednesday, April 10, Mr. J. F. Eardley, President, in the chair. The evening was spent in discussing a paper, read by Mr. S. T. Rhoden, on

EXAMINATIONS AND THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE TEACHING AND EXAMINING BODIES.

Mr. RHODEN maintained at the outset that the charge of apathy obtaining among the outside members of the pro-fession, so often deplored by the well-wishers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, did not apply to Sheffield, where the members of the craft had ever been ready to express an opinion upon, and take an interest in, questions affecting their position and interests. Defining examinations as a process of a polyfold character, he said the purpose of examinations with which he intended to deal was that which determined whether the examinee should receive the necessary legal qualification to prosecute the avocation of a pharmacist. After describing the varied objects of examinations, he went on to describe the position of the teaching bodies as one of the greatest responsibility and delicacy, inasmuch as they, to a large extent, controlled the destinies of those who committed themselves to their care. A careful training must be acknowledged to be of the highest importance, as education became thereby the key-stone to examination. The position of the examining bodies was justly accounted as being as delicate, much more intricate, and less enviable than that of teaching bodies, because their contact with the life and susceptibilities of students is of short duration, and because, moreover, the capabilities and resources of the student have become by the time he presents himself for examination almost a known quantity. The duties of the examining body are to endeavour by a process of general questioning, not always without a little reasoning, to ascertain if the examinee has so trained his mental faculties as to have earned that qualification or liceuce necessary to enable him to pursue his avocation. Turning to the much discussed question as to the teaching staffs becoming their own examining bodies, he pointed out it was for those interested to consider how far teachers could do this without bias. Examining bodies must be above suspicion. He held it must be allowed that teachers make the best examiners, because, owing to their experience of the peculiarities of students, they are most likely to foster that sympathy which should exist between them and the candidates. On the other hand, the fact should not be overlooked that in the event of teachers sitting as examiners, in the course of time it must come about that their pupils would come before them to obtain that very qualification for which they had jointly laboured. He asked, Would not such an arrangement admit of collusion, or, at any rate, give rise to a suspicion of it? He also asked, How the amalgamation could overcome the difficulty experienced in defining some of the elementary sciences except by collusion?

Mr. WARD suggested an alteration in the methods of examinations by which a student who failed in only one subject would not be compelled to pass again in subjects in which he had been successful. He thought a candidate should only be required on a second examination to pass in the subjects in which he had previously failed. He also thought the Minor and Major examinations might be merged into one, to be passed on two different occasions—the first

part in writing and the last a practical one. Mr. Morrison said the suggestion seemed to be that if teachers in the Pharmaceutical School were examiners they would be tempted to favour those who had been tanght in the school. He had doubted the wisdom of the arrangement alluded to by the reader of the paper, and had there been a preponderance of successes on the part of students at Bloomsbury Square he would have raised his objections to it, but such was not the case—in fact, the students in the institution had not been so successful as those taught else-

where. He would rather be examined by a teacher than by a duffer. He did not agree with the suggestion as to the merging of the Minor and Major, and would like to see more subjects in the Preliminary examination, and have it more on the lines of the London Matric., though hardly so stiff.

Mr. MALLABAND thought that to appoint as examiners professors at Bloomshury Square would be unfair to students trained at other schools. It could hardly be expected that examiners who were also teachers could in every case resist the temptation to favour their own pupils.

Mr. RHODEN having replied on the discussion, he was

thanked for his paper.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Association was held at their headquarters, 2 Sillwood Terrace, on Wednesday, March 27, for the election of officers and committee for the ensuing session. Mr. C. G. Yates, the outgoing President, was in the chair, and made an appropriate and retrospective speech on the work of the session; and Mr. F. A. Crowhurst, in place of the Treasurer, submitted the financial report, which showed a substantial balance on the right side. following are the new officers elected:—President, Mr. Grindley; Vice President, Mr. Jeeves; Secretary, Mr. Grindley; Vice-President, Mr. Jeeves; Secretary, Mr. Barrett; Treasurer, Mr. Gosliog; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Beckwith; committee, Messrs. C. Crowhurst, F. A. Crow-Sadler. A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. C. G. Yates and his brother officers and committee for the successful issue of their lahours during the session. The result of the examination on botany which recently took place was declared as follows:-First, Mr. Beckwith: second, Chas. Kent.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

THE New York Section held a meeting on Monday, April 1, in the Museum of the New York College of Pharmacy, Mr. Alfred Henry Mason, the Chairman of the Section, presiding. first paper presented was by Mr. G. Donald on "The Use of Ferro and Ferri Cyanides as Mordants for Basic Aniline Dyes." The paper was a brief one, and its object was merely to show that Charles Riber, junior, had used the process indicated as early as 1884, though a so-called patent was obtained on the process by another person some two years since. The principal interest of the evening centred in a paper by Mr. L. F. Kehler, on "The Morphiometric Assay of Opium." This paper was mainly devoted to a consideration of the relative value of the various methods of correction of results, the United States pharmacopæial process of assaying being cordially endorsed. Mr. Kebler gave preference to the ash-correction method, his second choice being by titration with standard acid, his third the lime-water test, and fourth the absolute alcohol test as proposed by Stilwell. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Stilwell and Dr. Edward R. Squibb participated, both favouring the absolutealcohol method and emphasising the necessity for and the difficulty of obtaining really absolute alcohol. A paper entitled "An Historical Sketch of the Coal-tar Dye Industry in the United States," by F. J. Schoelkoff, was read by the Chairman.

PLAIN AND OLD ENGLISH.—A boy went into a druggist's shop in Aberdeenshire, and putting a penny and a piece of paper on the counter, demanded "a pennyworth o' that." The apprentice opened the paper, on which was written "Ehsa." After vainly trying to make out what was wanted he asked the boy, "Who wrote that?" "Ma mither," said the lad. "Weel, yer mither'll hae to come an' tell us what she wants, for I dinna ken." In a few minutes the boy came back with his mother, and she was very indignant. Wis't you 'at couldua read the line I sent for itch saw?" ("saw" being the vernacular for "salve" or ointment). The apprentice admitted his inability to understand the line. "Weel, weel," said the augry lady, "a fine droggist ye are. I dinna ken foo ye'll come on fin ye get een o' the doctor's Latin supperscriptions to mak' up, fin ye canna read a plain English een."

Bankruptcy Report.

Re William Boyd & Co., Thornton, N.B, Manufacturing Chemists.

THE statement of affairs filed under this sequestration shows gross liabilities amounting to 4,723*l.*, of which 3,355*l.* is due to unsecured trade creditors. The assets are as follow:—Buildings, plant, machinery, &c., cost 8,000*l.*, estimated to produce 3,500*l.* On this property there is a bond for 1,500*l.*, so that the amount available for dividend is estimated at 2,000*l.* only. Stock in trade, valued at 1,172*l.*; book-debts, estimated to realise 437*l.*; total assets, 3,609*l.*, from which 506*l.* has to be deducted for the claim of preferential creditors payable in full, leaving net assets at 3,103*l.*, and showing a deficiency of 1,620*l.* The separate estate of William Boyd shows cash creditors and sundry personal accounts amounting to 1,190*l.*, and the assets—consisting of household furniture valued at 150*l.*, and life policy valued at 40*l.*—are returned at 190*l.* The following is a list of the principal creditors interested hereunder:—

				<i>></i> ✓	٥.	C	
Alloa Glassworks Company, Alloa				19	0	0	
Bryce, J., St. Helens				61	0	0	
Carrnthers & Gemmill, Glasgow				8	0	0	
Cooper, J., & Son, Glasgow				13	0	0	
Cunningham, J. & J., St. Helens				10	0	0	
Fergus, W., Glasgow				8	0	0	
Fraser, A., & Son, St. Helens				10	0	0	
Hinshelwood & Co., Glasgow				11	0	0	
Kirkcaldy Chemical Company, St.	Helens	š		8	0	0	
Kirkpatrick, A. J., & Co , Glasgow				2,057	0	0	
Low, A., & Co., St. Helens				26	0	0	
Mason & Barry (Limited), St. Hele	ens			211	0	0	
Meville, W., St. Helens				41	0	0	
North British Railway, St. Helens				275	0	0	
Nuttall & Co., St. Helens				30	0	0	
Paterson, B., & Co., St. Helens				8	0	0	
Stratheldye Paint Company, St. H	elens			25	0	0	
The Balgonie Company, Markinch				225	0	0	
Thomson Brothers, St. Helens				79	0	0	
Thomson, R., & Son, St. Helens				12	0	0	
Veitch, John. St. Helens			• • •	30	0	0	
Wood, R., St. Helens				66	0	0	
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Deeds of Arrangement.

Economic Chemical and Supply Company (James Blenkinsop, trading as), Wragby Street, Grimsby and Elm Lodge, Egham, mannfacturer of anti-fouling composition, jams, pickles, and aërated waters. Trustee, Joseph H. Scott, Hull, accountant. Dated, March 29: filed, April 5. Unsecured liabilities, 3,3247. 10s.; estimated ret assets, 2,5007.; creditors fully secured, 5,6007.

Ellis, Thomas Wokes, 8 Prospect Street, Hull, chemist. Truster, Thomas F. Judge, 8 Parliament Street, Hull, accountant. Dated, April 3: filed. April 9. Unsecured liabilities, 531/. 0s. 7d.; estimated net assets, 157. 2s. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

		£	s.	d_{\bullet}
Albion Albumenising Company, (dasgow	 	25	0	0
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, London	 	15	0	0
Kemp, G. W., Hull	 	90	0	0
Levi, Joseph, & Co., London	 	26	0	0
Myers, George, Hull	 	10	0	0
Sheffield Photo Company, Sheffeld	 	12	0	ō
Smith, William, Hutl	 	16	0	0
Tidman & Son, London	 	10	0	0
Wilkinson, J. J, Hnll	 	35	0	ō
Woollons, J. T, Withernsea	 	20	0	0
Bankers' claims, 166/	 ••	20	U	U

Thompson, Thomas, 3 Lyndhnrst Street, Sonth Shields, mineral-water manufacturer. Trustee, William A. Smitb, Commercial Charles King Street, South Shields, accountant. Dated, March 23; filed, March 23. Unsecured liabilities, 721, 17s. 4d.: estimated net assets, 18!. The following are scheduled as ereditors:—

		£	s.	d.	
Barnett & Foster, London	 	 13	0	0	
Nieholson, John, & Sons, Leeds	 	 13	0	0	

Twigg, Frederick Graham, Market Street, Mexborough, Bridge Street Swinton, and Denaby Main, near Rotherham, surgeon. Trustee, William Holmes, Sheffield, acconntant. Dated April 4; filed April 10. Unsecured liabilities, 3.476′. 5s. 101. Estimated net assets, 463t. 6s. 8d Creditors fully seenred, 50t. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.	
Beevers, William (Exors. of), Mexborough	25	0	0	
Burman, W. M., Wath-on-Dearne	90	0	0	
City Discount Company, Sheffield	25	0	0	
Commissioners of Inland Revenue	20	0	0	
Crossley, Edward, Barmborough	26	0	0	
Dodsworth, Samuel, Mexborough	28	0	0	
Frndd, S. A., Doncaster	18	0	0	
Hattersley, Bros. & Co., Swinton	16	0	0	
Hattersley, J. W. & A. E., Mexborough	19	0	0	
Hellewell, George H., Bolton-on-Dearne	15	0	0	
Johnson, Samuel, & Sons, Wath-on-Dearne	119	0	0	
Kino, Charles, Sheffield	19	0	0	
National Telephone Company (Limited), Sheffield	16	0	0	
Ogley, Mary, Conisborough	650	0	0	
Reynolds & Branson, Leeds	89	0	0 -	,
Riehardson, John, & Co. (Limited), Leicester	86	0	0	21
Slinger & Co., York	45	0	0	
Thompson, Amos, Mexborough	64	0	0	
White, George, Mexborough	31	0	0	
Wood, Joseph (Exors. of), York	32	0	0	
Bankers' claims, 1.9417.				

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Banham, G. A., and Bennett, S., under the style of Banham & Bennett, Cambridge, veterinary surgeons.

Howse, P. W. McD., and Williams, L., under the style of Howse & Williams, Barking Road and Victoria Dock Road, Canning Town, E., medical practitioners.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Meerwald, Osborne Spencer, Churchfield Road, Acton, W., surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

Skeutelbery, Thomas, Bicester, chemist and druggist's assistant.

Trade Motes.

CHEMISTS should see to it that they secure to themselves the trade in weed-killers this year. They and they only have the right to sell these. They will find some advertised.

THE cricketing season nominally commenced on Easter Monday, and Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. Artillery Lane, E.C., were ready for it with their new soluble essence "W. G.", which has been approved by Dr. W. G. Grace.

WE are informed that the legal formalities of transferring the business and patents of the Liquor Carnis Company to its former managing director, Mr. William Shepperson, have now been completed. The business will still be carried on under the style of the Liquor Carnis Company, and with the same staff.

WE hear an interesting riece of news—viz., that Messrs Bratby & Hinchliffe (Limited) are to establish a branch of their aërated-water machinery business in New York City. This is noteworthy, because there is a big field for bottled aërated-waters in the United States, and a good opening for relief from the thraldom of the soda-fountain.

SHEPPERSON'S concentrated meat-juice, the new form of liquor carnis sent out by the Liquor Carnis Company, Aston Clinton, has a nice roast-beef flavour, and is put up in excellent style, a 2-cz. bottle retailing for 1s. 9d. The place of raw-beef juice in feeding the prostrate is now well recognised by physicians, but it may not perhaps be as well known to retailers of such preparations that under certain circumstances raw-beef juice and raw eggs given alternately may tide a patient over that critical period which so often ends in death. To many the preparation of beef-juice is an impossible thing, and in such cases Shepperson's product is advantageous.

Wills of Deceased Chemists.

The will of Mr. John Shemmonds, of Winton, near Bournemouth, chemist, who died on August 22, 1894, has been proved by Mr. Alfred Herbert Jolliffe, of the Arcade, Bournemouth, the sole executor, by whom the gross value of the testator's personal estate is sworn at 3,940l. 16s. 2d., and the net at 3,7037. 15s. 3d.

The will, with two codicils, of Mr. Wm. Cadd, of Bideford, Devon, chemist and druggist and postmaster, who died on December 26, has been proved at the District Probate Registry by Mr. Wm. Cadd, chemist, the son, and Miss Elizabeth Cadd, the daughter, by whom the gross value of the testator's personalty is sworn at 6,357l. 14s. 1d., and the net value at 6,213l. 18s. 4d.

The will of Mr. Wm. Jas. Bowles, of 3 Newlands Terrace, Kensington, and Brookville, Brook Green, chemist, who died on September 18, has been proved by Mrs. Aline Bowles, the widow, and Mr. J. F. Harrington, of 45 Kensington High Street, chemist, the executors, by whom the gross personalty is sworn at 10,060l. 11s. 9d., the net amount being 6,334l. 15s., and the stamp-duty 1921.

The will of Mr. Seymour Willoughby, of 95 Down's Park Road, Clapton, described as of no occupation, who died under sad circumstances at his residence on December 8, has been proved at the Principal Probate 'Registry' by Mrs. Marianne Willoughby, the deceased's widow and sole executrix, by whom the testator's gross personal estate and effects are sworn at 1,8861. 8s. 1d., the net amount not being

The will of Mr. Thomas Holmes, of Hayward's Leigh, Sharples, near Bolton, late of Messrs. Moscrop & Co., wholesale druggists, who died on October 23, 1894, has been proved at the District Probate Registry by Mrs. Eleanor Ann Holmes, the widow, Mr. Charles Butler Holmes, of Wigan, the brother, Mr. Thomas Loftus, solicitor, of Blackpool, and the Rev. Geo. Bradley Jones, of St. Peter's Rectory, Levenshulme, the executors named therein. The gross personal estate of the testator is sworn at 27,854l. 1s. 10l., and the net at 25,410l. 11s. 1d.

At the Principal Probate Registry the will of Mr. Henry Stevens Jones, formerly of 139 and 171 Fulham Road, and late of 19 Chesilton Road, Fulham, pharmaceutical chemist (retired), who died on November 17, has been proved by Mrs. Ann Mary Jones, the widow, and Mr. Hy. Stevens Jones, of The Square, Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, of her Majesty's Medical Stores Department, the son, the surviving executors-Mr. Chas. Jas. Vyner, the other executornominate, having died on December 2, 1890. The gross value of the testator's estate is sworn at 4,556l. 2s. 4d., of which 2,8121. 3s. 4d. is personalty, the balance being realty.

The will, dated February, 1893, but, in fact, executed on the 7th of the following month, of the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs, who died on February 6 last, at Monte Carlo, has been proved in London by Mrs. Olive A. C. Burroughs, of Darrington Lodge, Surbiton, the widow. The testator leaves his jewellery to be divided between his children by his widow; his plot of land in Medina, U.S.A., to that town as a playground; and his copy of "Darkest Africa" to his son Stanley. He proceeds: "I desire my executors hereinafter named (Mrs. Burroughs, who is acting, and Mr. Theodore Barrett, for whom power to prove hereafter is reserved) as soon after my death as it conveniently can be done without prejudice to my estate, to settle and close my interest in the business of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and the money received therefrom to add to the residue of my estate, which residue, together with the amount so received in settlement of my interest in the business of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., shall be divided into twenty-four equal parts or shares, and disposed as follows:-

'Four twenty-fourths to my dear wife Olive absolutely.

"Three twenty-fourths to my daughter Anna. "Three twenty-fourths to my daughter Frances. "Three twenty-fourths to my son Stanley.

"Two twenty-fourths to my sister Lina.

"One twenty-fourth to Mr. Theodore Barrett, for his services as executor.

"One twenty-fourth to Mr. John Parsons, if surviving; if not, to testator's widow.

"One twenty fourth to the Edinburgh Medical Mission. "One twenty-fourth to the Presbyterian Missionary Society.

"One twenty-fourth to the Presbyterian Church, Medina, U.S.A.

"One twenty-fourth to the cemetery in Medina.
"One twenty-fourth to Henry George, 'the earnest advocate of the Single Tax

"One twenty-fourth to the North African Mission at Tangiers.

"One twenty-fourth to those in the employ of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. at the time of testator's death.

The value of the testator's personalty in England, which is exclusive of any freehold properties, is sworn at 125,926l. 1s. 9d. By a clause in his own handwriting at the end of his will, testator says: "I wish my remains cremated, or buried in the earth enclosed only in a basket.'

The will of Mr. James Atkinson, of Ninoso, Lansdowne Road, Worthing, and of Old Bond Street, perfumer, who died on February 24 last, has been proved, the gross value of the personalty being 61,682*l*. 4s. 4d. Subject to a life interest left to his widow most of the estate is to be in trust in equal shares for all the testator's children. The executors, his widow, his brother Edward, and his son James Lawrence Atkinson, are authorised to concur in carrying on the partnership business in Old Bond Street, but not more than 1,000% a year of the testator's share of the profits are to be regarded as income, and the balance is to be added to capital.

THE PROFESSIONAL CHEMIST.

WITH a mien austere and a brow severe, And a face that is full of care, And a thoughtful smile—not a trace of guile Or a glimpse of joy is there; With his gold-rimmed specs, through which wisdom becks To the ignorant seeking truth, And which oft are dim at the thought of him

Whose ways are ways uncouth (And who happens to be, by heaven's decree, The apprentice—goodly youth!).

With his black frock-coat and his Council vote, And his analytic skill He tests the bread and he finds a shred Of the blue mercurial pill. His wrath is great, and he seals the fate Of the cook with the orbs of blue (While the youth sings lays of his childhood's days, And his home and friendships true, As he sits on the head of the boy who said He could punch him through and through).

With a noble scorn, of true greatness born, He sneers at those who prescribe; While his pen indites to these luckless wights Scathing words which they ill imbibe. And the butcher Ramm, when his diaphragm With colic pain inflates, Must kick and swear, and the pain must bear,

Till he sends for Doctor Bates (While the ginger draught from the 'prentice quaffed Will cure him while he waits).

W. C.

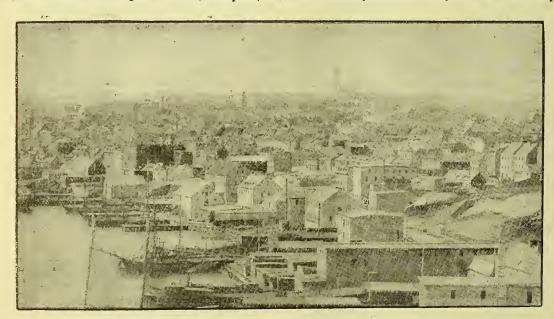
TEA-GROWING IN MAURITIUS.—The extremely unsatisfactory condition of the sugar-trade has caused the Mauritius planters to turn their attention to tea-growing. According to the Ceylon Tropical Agriculturist several hundred acres have already been planted with tea in Mauritius, and there is every prospect of a "rush" into the new culture. Wages, however, are rather high in Mauritius, and it is thought, therefore, that only a superior quality of tea will be found to pay. Mr. A. J. Carson, an old Ceylon planter, has started an experimental garden under the auspices of the Mauritius Government.

The Drug-trade in Newfoundland.

EVERYONE read the accounts in our newspapers some weeks since of the financial crisis that overtook Newfoundland, and many people are wondering what will be the political future of "our oldest colony." Incorporation with the Dominion of Canada appears to be the most probable solution of the difficulty in which Newfoundland, largely through its own fault, now finds itself. From a commercial point of view such incorporation would probably mean an immediate loss to British trade, although ultimately matters would right itself. What this would exactly mean we are scarcely able to say, for we have not been able to obtain figures relating to the importation of pharmaceutical goods into Newfoundland, but the total value of the import trade of the island, in normal years, is about \$7,000,000, of which the United Kingdom supplies about one-third and British possessions about one-half. The exports from Newfoundland are worth about \$7,500,000, of which about one-fourth is shipped to the United Kingdom. The island, which is as large as Ireland, is capable, in

in the care of these eminent merchants, and were habitually kept in the dark, the director-coteries filling up vacancies as they chose, and simply informing shareholders, when the annual meeting came round, that Mr. A. or B. had resigned owing to his retirement to England or Scotland, that they had appointed his son and his partner to fill the vacancy, and that they asked for the confirmation of the appointment. They usually added, by way of salve, words to the effect that "the Bank has had a good year's business, and the usual dividend of 6 per cent. is now at your disposal." The credit system is to a very large extent responsible for the present miserable plight. Fully one-half of the average Newfoundland druggist's trade was done on credit—not only in St. John's, the capital, but also at the out-ports, and the pharmacist was but a type of all other traders in the island.

The pharmacy of Thomas McMurdo & Co., in Water Street, St. John's, is the largest business of its kind in the island. It was established in 1823 and destroyed by fire in 1891, when the greater portion of St. John's was burned down. But its enterprising proprieter, Mr. John McNeil, came through the fire, as he has come through the present financial crisis, not, indeed, wholly unscathed, but sound financially and individually. He has had the phar-



VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S, THE CAPITAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

apite of its rigorous winter climate, of great commercial development. At present it has only about 200,000 inhabitants, of whom about 30,000 live in St. John's, the capital. We are indebted to a Newfoundland correspondent for some interesting notes on the recent crisis and the general condition of pharmacy in the island.

The two Banks, whose failure to meet their obligations was the immediate cause of the Newfoundland crisis, are the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, established in 1857, and claiming to possess a capital of \$306,000 and a reserve of \$100,000; and the Union Bank of Newfoundland, established in 1854, and working with a nominal capital of \$456,000 and a reserve of \$320,000. The two banks were owned almost entirely by local capital. When one of the directors of the Commercial Bank failed it was found that he owed the Bank \$600,000. A second director owed \$250,000, and a third \$200,000. In the case of the Union. Bank the position of affairs was even worse. At the time when the Banks were established the local mercantile magnates who took the lead in their foundation were really men of substance. The position of bank-director became a kind of social guinea stamp, and has since been handed down in the firm as a sort of hereditament. The shareholders, who ought to have looked after their own interests, felt safe

macy rebuilt in the best style-with marble floors, oak

fittings, and electric light. Mr. McNeil went to St. John's from Scotland thirty-four years ago, and entered Mr. McMurdo's service as an assistant, succeeding to the business in course of time. When Mr. McNeil first went to Newfoundland the drugtrade in St. John's was represented by four different establishments; but the only imported pharmacist was the late Thomas McMurdo, who had served his apprenticeship in Dumfries with Dr. Russell, and went to Newfoundland in 1830 to manage the business of a "Doctor" Bisett, whose whole treatment is said to have consisted of a free use of the lancet with sol. magnes. sulphat. colorat. as a P.S. This Dr. Bisett, having made what he considered enough, sold out and took passage to the old country in a vessel which was lost with all hands. Mr. McMurdo developed the drugbusiness to the most important one in the island. He died in 1880. Thirty years ago the medical profession in the island was represented by six practitioners, mostly graduates of British colleges. They dispensed their own medicines, and, as a rule, made yearly contracts with their patients. The general tariff, including medicine, was—single man or woman, 10s.; married couple with family, from 20s. to 30s. per annum; midwifery extra. Some of the doctors imported their own

medicines, but most of them dealt with local suppliers. In 1868 a medical society was formed, which changed the practice to the casual visit system at from 50c. to \$1, acdo their own dispensing. This system has prevailed ever since. At the present time there are nine drug-stores in St. John's, all in the hands of very competent men, so far as dispensing, &c., is concerned. In style and efficiency Newfoundland pharmacy is quite up to date, the medical men's qualifications being mostly British, but in some cases both British and American. Their professional literature, which is drawn from both sides of the Atlantic, has, of course, a large influence on the druggist, in so far as concerns the stock he has to keep. Being in close touch with the American continent they have frequent visits from agents of such firms as Parke, Davis & Co., Davis, Lawrence & Co., and others, who send round sample-cases to the medical men, and also call on them in person, submitting lists and asking the doctor to look over these and mark what he would like to try. Armed with his marked list, the "drummer" then visits the druggist, telling him what Drs. So-and-so are "on for"—a kind and exacting way of forcing sales. The Newfoundland druggist, as a rule, carries as complete a stock of British pharmaceutical goods as any of his colleagues in the large provincial towns in England or Scotland. besides an assortment of fluid extracts, elixirs, &c., which are not usually found in a British pharmacy. Proprietary medicines-English, American, and continental-abound. But these, as well as salts, senna, castor oil, ess. peppermint, &c., are kept by every general merchant in St. John's.

These general stores do the cutting-business in the wholesale way, and they do it very fine. The retail price for an English patent (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$) is 30c. American and Canadian patents, &c., are sold at the same price as in locality of manufacture, not withstanding the expense of importation. In two or three leading proprietaries large sales are made without any profit. The duty on drugs is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and on sundries 25 per cent. ad valorem. Most imports of drugs and chemicals are made from England and Germany; a good many, however, from the United States. New York, being so closely in touch with the island, is often required to supplement stock that in times past was entirely in the

hands of English houses.

The Newfoundland pharmacists have a Society of their own, but it exists in name rather than in fact. It was formed some years ago with a big flare and noise, but for years there has been no meeting. The pharmaceutical business-hours in times past were from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., with five hours on Sunday, all the year round; but during the winter season the hours have been shortened, and shops now keep open from 7 A.M. to 7 PM., and again from 10.30 to 11 P.M., to meet pressing needs. On May 1 they

resume 10 o'clock as the night hour to close.

The Newfoundland dispensing-rates are based upon the Scotch system of pro rata charge, the difference being that 20c. (10d.) is taken as the equivalent to the British shilling. Credits are large and long, twelve months being the generally accepted period, and accounts are rendered at the end of the year. This applies to all business in the island, excepting, it may be, to big transactions in the provision line. The usual apprenticeship period for a chemist is five years, commencing with a salary of \$80, with increases of \$20 per Assistants' salaries range from \$240 upwards, according to length of service and to merit. Assistants leaving Newfoundland usually go to Western Canada or to the States. At the present time there are five or six assistants among the "unemployed" at St. John's.

There are four or five out-ports in the island possessing druming shows of their own. In Pricess as Horkern Canada or to the state of their own. In Pricess as Horkern Canada or to the state of their own. In Pricess as Horkern Canada or to the state of their own. In Pricess as Horkern Canada or to the state of their own.

druggists' shops of their own. In Brigus one, Harbour Grace there are two or three, and in Carbonear one. These druggists draw most of their supplies from St. John's, but they also buy from the casual Yankee bagmen. The seed-trade is mostly in the hands of the druggists, and they all

handle varnishes, &c.

In the fire of 1892, in St. John's, two chemists (Mr. O'Mara and McMurdo & Co) were burnt out, but both have again started in new premises. The loss to the drug-trade in general in the recent crisis does not amount to much. McMurdo & Co. are said to be the largest losers, as they are creditors in all the mercantile estates now in liquidation, mostly for goods of the jobbing class supplied to their out-

harbour establishments. Of course, all the chemists are losers in so far as they are holders of notes of the defaulting Banks but this loss is not at all great. At the present Newfoundland levies the same import-duties upon goods from all countries, but after the recent financial crash it looks as if there were no loophole for the island but confederation with Canada. If that should take place, the Canadian tariff would, of course, be adopted; but chemicals and crude drugs would still have to be imported from England. Canada now supplies the Newfoundland drug-trade with proprietary goods chiefly.

Diary Competition.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN COUPONS.

THE response from colonial and foreign subscribers who received copies of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1895 and made a thorough examination of the advertisements in it has been good. We have beside us a big bundle of coupons from all parts of the world, and have thoroughly analysed them, with the result that the following are declared to be the favourites :-

1. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s advertisement (pp. 161 187) is voted the one which deserves to produce the best

results.

2. Thomas Tomlinson & Son's telegraphic address ("Tom-

Tom") is considered the most appropriate.

3. Day & Sons' "Oil of the night" (p. 50) is ranked as the most striking title of speciality.

4. Day & Sons' page is also considered the best illustra-

5. Bowers Brothers' advertisement (pp. 96-97) is reckoned to be the best from a literary point of view.

6. Hearon, Squire & Francis take the lead for the most artistie advertisement (p. 221).

7. Day & Sons again score for the best page.

8. The Fish Biscuit Company have the highest place for the best half-page (p. 57).

9. Beecham's pills lead the way as the most popular adver-

tised artiele (p. 273).

The voting has been somewhat scattered, and as a result no competitor has managed to place more than six of the leading articles according to the position given by the general vote. But half a dozen do that. We have 21. 10s. in hand as a balance from the home competition, and adding another half-sovereign we shall send 10s. to each of the following, who have named six of the leaders:

J. S. Dodds, Akaroa, Canterbury, New Zealand.

D. H. GOODMAN, 174 Clarendon Street, South Melbourne, Victoria.

FRANK H. HANCOX, Kimberley, South Africa.

CHARLES R KIVER, Christchurch, New Zealand. THOMAS RUSSELL, c/o Mr. J. M. Jefferson, pharmacist, Auckland, New Zealand.

ALBERT W. J. WRIGHT, Russell Street, South Brisbane, Queensland.

Elsewhere in this issue we comment upon the competition, especially in relation to the home one.

IMITATING THE LANOLINE-LABEL.—The firm of Benno Jaffé & Darmstädter, of Berlin, have obtained a verdict in a suit brought by them against the house of Grossmann & Co., of Düsseldorf, for imitation of the lanoline trade-mark. The Düsseldorf house, it appears, used a label almost similar to that of the Berlin firm, and replaced the legend "Lanoline toilet-cream" of the genuine article by the words "Lana toilet-cream."

THE following request for the closing of their office on Ash Wednesday was sent in by the clerks of a large public department in India to their chief:-" The functionaries of all other offices on account of Ash Wednesday to-morrow, the 27th instant, are thwarted from doing Government work. We the undersigned clerks also have every reason to believe that your bold pen will make us meet a similar fate. office work which is on a satisfactory footing ought not prevent you from closing the office to-morrow."

Pharmacy in Jamaica.



E are indebted to Mr. Albert J. Salmon, Apothecaries Hall, Montego Bay, Jamaica, for the following interesting notes regarding the practice of medicine and pharmacy in Jamaica. In an earlier part of the communication Mr. Salmon speaks of the topography of the island, its marvellous fertility, its medicinal flora

(in general terms), and its great need—enterprise and capital. The population of the island is close upon 650,000.

There are several fine pharmacies ("doctors' shops") in Jamaica, many of them fitted up in the European and American styles, especially those in Kingston. The majority of those in the country are miniature emporiums, as nearly every conceivable article is sold, so as to make up a living turnover. Prior to 1881 there was no pharmacy law, consequently anyone could keep open shop for the sale and compounding of drugs and poisons; and the writer remembers one of these shops, in a populous district of Kingston, carried on by a pretended disciple of Galen, who was just able to sign his name.

PHARMACY LAW.

In 1881 the "Drugs and Poisons Law" was enacted, which compelled all persons to obtain by examination a licenoe before they could keep open shop for the sale of drugs and poisons, but no curriculum was enforced, except in the case of apprentices at the public hospital, who were required to undergo three full years' tuition at its dispensing school before presenting themselves for examination.

A new law was enacted last year repealing that of 1831 and its amendment of 1835, and the new Act requires a curriculum of two years, and the second year at least must be under a medical practitioner, or one already licensed. Candidates must be 21 years of age, and must pay a fee of 2l. Persons licensed under the Pharmacy Acts of Great Britain and Ireland are exempt from examination, but must produce certificates of qualification, and pay a fee of 2l. In the case of anyone requiring a special examination a fee of 5l. is demanded. Licensed druggists of other countries are allowed an examination, provided the superintending medical officer is satisfied with the certificates of their curriculum. Anyone licensed under the law is, in case of any conviction as a misdemeanant, liable to have his licence suspended by the superintendent medical officer on the approval of the Governor.

NATURE OF THE TRADE.

Patent medicines are in great demand, and American and Canadian proprietary medicines are fast becoming the leading ones—such as Scott's Emnlsion of Cod-liver Oil, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Pills and Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Canadian Healing Oil, Perry Davis's Pain Killer, Morse's Indian Root Pills, Ross's Life Pills, American Specific, &c.—simply from the fact that these firms "work np" the country by means of their travelling agents and advertisements.

Druggists, as a rnle, do very little dispensing, as the majority of doctors supply their own medicines. A feeling of strong antipathy exists among a large number of the doctors and druggists, on account of the latter carrying on a prescribing business. Druggists are frequently called "doctors," and this seems to be the cause of the bitter feeling on the part of the regular practitioners. The origin of the appellation "doctor" for a druggist is not generally known, but it arose in this way. During the days of slavery, there was scarcely any system of skilled medical aid provided for the slaves; but there was always at hand some intelligent man who was able to administer medicines to the sufferers, practising a recognised empiricism. These persons

were styled "hot-house doctors," and were looked upon by the slaves as great benefactors. The poor creatures not being placed in a position to know the difference between a qualified and an unqualified man got to know no one else but these "doctors," consequently the name has been handed down as a manner of addressing anyone who is publicly recognised as having anything to do with preparing or prescribing medicines. And so it will continue, unless the present generation at school are taught to address druggists differently.

THE OBEAHMAN.

Apart from prescribing druggists, there is a class of persons who get a good share of patronage from the peasantry—viz., the obeahman, who, to some extent, differs from a "doctorman," another class of practitioners. One who is acquainted with the ways and peculiarities of the Jamaica labouring class can easily spot any of these votaries of the healing art. The obcahman is generally dressed in some quaint garb, carries a peculiarly-shaped stick, which usually has a snake carved around it, and spotted with black, red, and white. In his stock or miniature "curiosity-shop," which he carries in his pockets, are to be found phials containing the mixtures to "pour out his wrath of vengeance" on his client's adversary, and it is in this direction that this protégé of Obi is dangerous, for, by some means which he skilfully contrives, he gives a dose of some potent poison to his client's enemy. A law is strictly enforced for his punishment, which consists of flagellation during incarceration.

Their manner of working is somewhat as follows:—Obadiah (the people are very fond of Biblical names) has a few acres of land, and with hard work he manages to reap a good harvest. This incurs the displeasure of his indigent or lazy neighbour Joshua, who also owns a similar number or more acres of land. A row ensues between both parties, and Joshua threatens Obadiah, "I wi' do fe you" (I will put obeah on you), and perhaps, as a coincidence, Obadiah becomes sick, no doubt from overwork, but instead of consulting a doctor, he goes to the obeahman, to work "tranga (stronger) obeah," who strengthens his belief by agreeing with him. All sorts of evil practices are now brought into play, and either Obadiah, or Joshua, or both, become the constant customers of the druggist by their purchases of ol. origani and ol. succini rect. to sprinkle about their person and habitation, sulphur to fumigate the path supposed to betraversed by the evil spirits sent by the opponents to do harm to each other, cort. cascarillæ to be mixed with tobacco and smoked when alone, especially at nights, a charm of asafcetida and garlic worn on the body or kept in the house, and so on.

THE "DOCTORMAN"

simply tries to earn a living, and if fortune smiles on him in curing a case—e.g., a sore leg—he is looked npon as "him han gree wid whownd" (he is skilful in the treatment of sores). The peasantry call an ulcer a "wound," and a wound is called a "cut." When the "cut" is very severe, it is designated a "murderation." He treats diseases by making a decoction of various herbs, the intrinsic value of which he professes to know, and his supercilious air towards his less favoured brethren favours the deception. Perhaps some great grandmother of his dreamt to him "the night before" that so many leaves of this boiled down and mixed with so many drops of the juice of that would cure the worst case of disease, and so long as he tells his patient that it was prepared by the direction of a dream, the mixture is looked upon and taken with reverence. He also uses the above-mentioned drugs, and invariably calls for such articles, the names of which are not to be found in any pharmaceutical vocabulary. Sometimes it is ile of pippewippey, ile of trent, scorcher, ile of clearance, &c. His treatment for yaws or ringworm is to take the unfortunate sufferer to a running stream, and scrub the affected parts with a corn tick (corn cob), then rub in gunpowder, or laundry blue, and administer his decoctions.

There are some doctresses, too, whose pharmacy is carried on in a modest style; their applications to the druggist are generally made for "dem tings whey (that) you know good fe feba, &c." Their practice is on the lines of the "doctor-

man."

BEDWARDITES.

There is yet another class of "practitioners"—the Bedwardites—who practise hydropathy in a peculiar manner. The cure was introduced two or three years ago by an ex-Innatic named Bedward. The system is to attribute curative properties to a river. A religious service is held by the prophet," who declares he is sent by God, and is divinely commanded to cure diseases by means of the river. After preaching and singing of hymns, a procession headed by the "prophet" and numbering hundreds and sometimes thousands, moves on to the "healing stream." The "prophet" blesses the water and commands the afflicted to enter and be washed. Here a disgusting scene takes place. Men, women and children in a state of semi and sometimes complete nudity, and exhibiting all kinds of diseases, plunge into the "water of life" for purification. They are then told to drink the water, which, of conrse, becomes contaminated to a certain extent with fonl matter from the bodies of the bathers. It is necessary that a "white" cup be used to dip up the water, and when the craze is on there is great business done in these cups. It is not uncommon now to hear a "healing stream bruk out" at such and such a place, and it is safe to conclude that it is only another means adopted by these "prophets" to escape the arm of the law. Bedward carried his religious and hydropathic practices into politics, and is now under arrest awaiting trial for sedition.

DRASTIC TREATMENT.

The labouring class is not particular about "elegant pharmacy." On the contrary, drugs must have strong odours, and a 10-grain pill is just as pleasant to them as any other of its kind in gelatine or sugar-covering. They generally suffer from bilionsness, and it is amusing at times to listen to Keturah saying to Martha, "You know how lang me nebba tek physic?" Whereupon a conversation ensues as to how each one goes through the ordeal of taking "physic." Physic is antibilious medicines, and "medsin" is medicines prescribed, but generally called "dacta medsin." Taking "bilious physic" is a recognised institution among them, and should your servant feel sick, he or she "gwine tap home one week fe tek physic." A shilling is generally sufficient to supply their requirements, and this is the way they go about it:—"Truppance" (or "fipney") (3d.) bilious pill, trnppance "antimony wine," truppance "jullup" (if pulv. is required the "dry" is asked for, if "wet" the tincture: all powdered and liquid preparations are designated "dry" and "wet" respectively), "naggin" (or gill) $(\frac{3}{4}d.)$ salts and "naggin" "sena," tup $(1\frac{1}{2}d.)$ "nat (crude castor oil, an abominable, nasty, stinking black stuff of a tarry consistence prepared by the peasantry from sem. ricini officin., and which the druggist must keep, as the sem. ricin ometin, and which the druggist must keep, as the expressed ol. ricini is very seldom asked for). The modus operandi is to clear the "tummuck" of "bwile" by means of the antimonial wine; then take the pills at night; the following morning the oil to "work off" the pills, the same night the jalap to "work off" the oil, the next morning the salts and senna to "work off" the jalap, and if all the "bwile" has not been "worked off" then it is considered as "bwile" has not been "worked off" then it is considered as having "broken" in the person. A "truppance calimel" is taken and another dose of oil-sometimes 3 oz. to 4 oz.-to "work off" the calomel, and salts and senna again to "work off" the oil. Your servant, perhaps, is able to crawl out to work the next Monday morning. The cure has lasted a fortnight, and if the patient is still sick it is time to get "dacta medsin." Even this sometimes is considered unsuitable if no purgatives are given. In cases of diarrhœa a request is often made for something to "work it off." Many years ago a famous preparation called

RISBYS

was popularly used, and is still in demand to some extent by some of the old people. The following is the formula:—

Gum, camph.	••	••	••		••	3j.
" guaiaci	• •	• •	• •	••	••	5j.
", opii	••	• •	• •		• •	5iss.
Rad. serpentariæ	• •		• •	• •		vel
Pimentæ						3ij.
Rad. gent	• •					5iv.
Hydrarg. oxymur	. (oer	chlor.)		• •		Эss.
Sp. xaymacensis (sp. te	nuior)				Oj.

Dose: 3iv. in Oss. infus. sarsæ bis die.

This preparation, being considered as a powerful alterative, was extensively used as a "cure-all," and many patients got worse from the "month run" (excessive salivation) which it produced. During its administration the patient was commanded not to be seen outdoors after 6 P.M., not to "touch" (eat) salt or salted food, no water but inf. sarsæ to be taken in lieu, the daily ablutions were allowed to a limited extent, but complete immersion of the body was strictly forbidden. The preparing of this "cure-all" was generally relegated to some quaint old woman, whose modus operandi was kept an inviolate secret so as to inspire awe in those around her, especially her patient, who would believe that her knowledge of medicine was unquestionable, and the preparation a production of one of the occult sciences.

Compressed Tablets.

A ZINC SALT has been found in American apple-rings.

THYROID TABLOIDS are now used for curing puerperal mania—and they do it.

THE latest cure for cold in the head is uranium acetate. One grain is mixed with 100 gr. of coffee (or other harmless powder) and used as snnff.

Helium was first discovered by Professors Lockyer and E. Frankland twenty-seven years ago in tongues of flaming gas in the solar corona during a total eclipse.

Two years ago a Kansas City druggist was found guilty of selling liquor, but sentence was deferred. The other day he was asked to go into prison for three months, and declined with—an appeal.

THE British Medical Journal has recently claimed that Sir Horace Davey discovered the anæsthetic properties of nitrous oxide. Such a delightful slip! What will Lord Davey think of it?

PROFESSOR CHRSHONSCHTSCHEWSKI writes to the Russian medical paper *Wratsch* in favour of the abolition of pharmacists. Three-quarters of the professor's name might be abolished with advantage.

ADSORPTION is the term applied in chemistry to that curious property in virtue of which the concentration of a solution near the surface of an immersed solid is greater than the average concentration.

THE attempts in U.S.A. to pass laws to compel makers of nostrums to put the formulæ on the labels are said to be ridiculous, because the Courts have held such laws to be nn-constitutional, as they are in restraint of trade.

Citromyces Pfefferianus and C. glaber are the mycoderms which through the fermentation of saccharine solutions make citric acid, thus:— $2C_6H_{12}O_5+3O_2=C_6H_8O_7+2H_2O$. The process is actually worked at Thaun and Mulhouse.

Ammonium Thioacetate (30-per-cent, solution) is recommended as a substitute for sulphuretted hydrogen for chemical analysis. It is worth trying, but the mixtures have to be heated to bring the precipitates to sulphides.

MIRRORS are now made (or can be) by pouring upon glass a mixture of ammoniacal silver-nitrate solution and formal-dehyde, and allowing it to remain for five minutes at 65° F. Silver is thus deposited on the glass, and is afterwards varnished.

SHOEMAKER'S black wax is a mixture of 50 parts Canada balsam, 46 parts beeswax, 3 parts linseed oil, and 1 part lampblack. So an American paper says. We wish they had tried to make it. The black wax is really a Gallician ozokerite residue.

OVER half a million patents have been granted in the United States, including 1,143 for chemicals, 1,332 for medicines, and 3,335 for surgical appliances. The most inventive department is carriages and waggons (20,096), and the least (bnt yonngest) linotyping (98).

THE telephone has been responsible for a curions error in Connecticnt. A prescription for thirty-two pills passed over it, one of the ingredients being "sulph atropin grain sixth." The dispenser took it for six. The patient recovered after thirty-six hours of antidotal treatment.

GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888

A"SANITAS"

TEADE MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

"SANITAS" EUCALYPTUS PREPARATIONS.
Kingzett's Sulphur Candles and Sulphugators,
Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
Mercuric Bactericide, Eucalyptus Oils.

L. G. B. Corrosive Sublimate Pellets; "Creocide" Fluids and Powders Carbolic Fluids, Powders and Soaps; Soluble Carbolated Creosote; Weed Destroyer, Sheep Dips, &c.

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THE ORIGINAL

LUDDINGTON'S OILS.

These valuable Lambing Oils have been used by almost every Farmer and Shepherd in Lincolnshire and adjoining counties for up "ards of century.

Bottles 1/-, 2/6, and 5/-. Liberal terms. Attractive printed matter. Only Address—

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Mint St. Works, LINCOLN.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR CHEMISTS.

Howards' Seidlitz Powder.

ENGLISH ACID, FREE FROM LEAD.

Each Powder weighed by hand and guaranteed. Best folding, best paper.

A better Powder cannot be produced.

A specially Engraved Label, with Chattener's name for 6 groups late.

A specially Engraved Label, with Customer's name, for 6-gross lots.

In Gross Boxes, 4/3 per gross: in 1-doz. Boxes, 4/6 per gross. Net Cash.

47 MINORIES, LONDON.

BUYERS OF

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PREPARATIONS
SHOULD APPLY TO

JOHN MOSS & COY.

GALEN WORKS, WILSON STREET, S.E., Who always hold a

LARGE STOCK OF MATURE BARK.

CONDY'S FLUID contains no Permanganate of Potash.



CONDY'S FLUID COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

Eleven Injunctions

With damages and costs have been obtained against Chemists selling a solution of Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for

"Condy's Fluid."

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd 67 Turnmill Street, E.C.

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MODERATE INCLUSIVE FEES

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"A PERFECT BEVERACE,"

"STRENGTH, PURITY, AND SOLUBILITY."—Medical Annual.

Houten's

PURE SOLUBLE.

EASILY DIGESTED. Cocoa

ITROSYL

Is always at hand when wanted. Takes up no space. Is as valuable to the remotest country or colonial druggist as to the West End dispenser.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, London.

EARLY CLOSING BY LOCAL OPTION.

What a changed world this would be to some hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen if Sir John Lubbock's Early-closing Bill, or something like it, could be carried and brought into effective operation! There is absolutely no necessity whatever for the long hours at

present occupied in most shops. There is no reasonable reason why the work of distribution, like that of production or manufacture, should not be performed in eight hours out of the twenty-four. We all believe that, somehow or other, this desirable result will come to pass some time in the next century. The only question is whether it cannot be hurried a bit, so that some of the people now living may get a share of the benefit. Some excellent people, who are as keenly desirous of bringing about shorter shop-hours as Sir John Lubbock himself, think the proper way to secure their objects is to proceed by example and moral suasion. Mr. Frye and Sir J. B. Maple are the most prominent representatives of this view on the Select Committee now sitting on the subject. It can hardly be denied that their policy is the preferable one, if only it would work. But that seems to be exactly the thing it will not do. Voluntary efforts have been proceeding as long as any of us can remember, and there is, perhaps, no one of us who has not had experience of their breakdown. Among the smaller shops it is doubtful whether the hours of closing are any earlier than they were a generation since. Some observers, indeed, say they are later. Meanwhile office hours, warehouse hours, factory hours have all been reduced considerably, and nobody depending on any of these seems to be any the poorer in consequence.

Legislation in regard to early closing would inevitably be a failure if it should turn out to be far in advance of the wishes of shopkeepers themselves. The coercion of any considerable minority in this direction would be both impossible and improper. Sir John Lubbock's Bill proposes to give power to the local authority to enforce earlier closing among the members of any trade on the demand of two-thirds of the members of that trade in a specified locality. Perhaps two-thirds is not a large enough majority-at all events, to begin with. It is open to doubt whether in a town where there are fifteen chemists ten of these should have the power to coerce the other five. But it must be remembered, on the other hand, that at present the five are coercing the ten. Where the line is to be drawn is a delicate question. But we all feel that there should be a limit somewhere to the power of the minority. When the arrangements of fourteen chemists in regard to evening closing or a weekly half-holiday are frustrated by the obstinacy of the fifteenth, the time does seem to have come for something a little more persuasive than voluntary effort.

In order to test the feeling of chemists to some extent in regard to this Bill, we are sending this week to the retail chemists in Birmingham, Brighton, and Liverpool a statement summarising the provisions of the measure, together with a postcard, addressel to ourselves, on which we ask the chemists referred to to vote for or against the principle of the measure. Postcards from any other parts of the country expressing an opinion about the proposal will be welcome, but the towns named have been selected as typical ones, and the vote from them should give a fair idea of the reception which the Bill would have from one of the trades concerned.

It may be of some interest to add that, at the request of Sir John Lubbock, the editor of this paper will attend before his Committee on Friday next, April 26, to give in evidence the result of the vote taken some eight years ago on his previous Bill. On that occasion 10,000 voting-papers were sent out, and 2,227 were returned. Of these 1,330 chemists voted in favour of the Bill, 734 against it, and 163 declared themselves to be neutral. The Bill then under consideration fixed the hour for closing for the whole country, subject to modifications which, under certain circumstances, might be made by the local authority. The Bill now

before Parliament leaves the days and the hours of closing optional, and only permits the enforcement of a chosen hour as regards a particular trade when a local authority shall be satisfied that two-thirds of the members of that trade carrying on business in the locality concerned are in favour of such enforcement.

COLONIAL CHEMISTS ON ADVERTISING.

OUR 1895 DIARY Competition is now complete, with the publication of the colonial and foreign results in this issue. We confess to a reawakened interest in the nine questions as we glance through the orange and yellow coupons which have been returned to us from all quarters of the globe; indeed, there is more interest in noting how advertisements strike strangers in distant parts than there is in getting a consensus of opinion grown in the uniform environment of our insular home. The largest section of the colonial and foreign coupons is contributed by Australasians, and South Africans also contribute their share, and from Yokohama in the East to Vancouver in the West we have had a searching of the advertisements which cannot fail to be instructive to subscribers and beneficial to advertisers. Comparing the two sets of replies (home with colonial and foreign), we first note the startling unanimity of the vote which places Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. at the head of advertisements which deserve the best results. With the exception of Armbrecht, Nelson & Co., Allen & Hanburys (Limited), and Bowers Brothers none of the firms who were placed in the front in this section by home subscribers get into the running. The Indian vote, with one exception, is cast for the leaders; Yokohama and Shanghai go the same way; the West Indies divide their favours amongst Allen & Hanburys, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and John Richardson & Co. (Limited). The European continental vote is much divided; the American and Canadian is for the leaders and May, Roberts & Co.; and two-thirds of the Australians cast their votes towards Snow Hill.

The lesson which we draw from this vote is that illustrations and prices together are the thing which catch the colonial eye. Nothing speaks better, nothing pays better. We have frequently urged this, especially in regard to East Indian trade, and the vote unanimously supports the view, only those firms being mentioned who appeal to the eye as well as to the commercial sense.

The telegraphic address vote has been a close one, and although it raises "Tom-Tom" from fourth to first place, it practically confirms the judgment of home subscribers. The neck-and-neck race which "Oil of the Night" and "Frog in your Throat" ran in the home competition has been repeated in the foreign section, but this time the oil imps get in ahead of the frog; closely following them are the heron, the coker-nut, the fly cemetery, death jam, and "Camwal"—here, again, a judgment which is very similar to what obtained in the home competition, and the same may be said in regard to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth questions. We note, however, that Hearon, Squire & Francis, who at home were reckoned second from the artistic point of view, are now an easy first, with Crawshaw & Co., Day & Sons, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. following. The answers to the ninth question are the most instructive of all. Beecham's pills are put down as the most popular article, but the vote is more divided than it was at home, and it is cast more sensibly, only advertised or special

articles being mentioned. We name them in the order of voting:—

Beecham's Pills
Pears' Soap
Tabloids
Vaseline
Kepler
Vinolia preparations
Fellows's Syrup
Kent's Brushes
Pepsalia
Allen & Hanburys' specialities
Bourne & Johnson's Feeders

Antipyrin
Franz Josef Water
Buchan's Fly-papers
Cadbury's Cocoa
Frog-in-your-Throat
Holloway's Pills
Howards' Quinine
Hubbuck's Oxide of Zinc
Kemp's Extract of Cascara
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil
Kangaroo Eucalyptus Oil

The vote is exceedingly diverse, for it must be remembered that we are dealing with the opinions of traders in such varied places as the towns of Australasia and South Africa, where climatic couditions, if not the customers, call for particular popular articles. Then from India we have before ns the opinion of chemists in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Madras, Rawul Pindi, St. Thome, and Simla; also from Colombo, Singapore, Yokohama, and Shanghai further East. West Indies furnish Trinidad and Jamaican votes; British Honduras contributes, so does Argentine; New York, Willard (N.Y.), Dallas (Texas), Niagara, and Vancouver represent North America; while Belgium, France, and Switzerland are represented in the continental coupons, Gibraltar bringing up the rear. We take it that in some of these places Mr. Beecham does not appeal directly to the public, which may account for the fact that only one Indian voter declares Beecham's pills to be the most popular in his business. He is a Rawul Pindi man, but another in the same place neutralises the vote by putting "tabloids" as the most popular thing there. We are rather surprised to note that Kepler preparations occur oftenest in this section of the Ceylon and Indian voting-papers, and, as a contrast, the West Indies make the largest demand for Pears' soap, although vaseline runs it hard. There is nothing distinctive about the European vote, but Gibraltar retains her allegiance to Holloway's pills-a circumstauce which those who recollect the immense popularity of this "patent" may connect with the impregnable character of our Mediterranean fortress. It is the Australian vote which fairly turns the balance in favour of Beecham. About half the coupons put the St. Helens pills down as the most popular article of sale, and Pears' soap comes next. It is upon the ninth question that the position on the prize-list has been in a large measure determined, and it accounts for the success of so many Australians. Next year we may delegate the gathering of the Australian vote to our Melbourne colleagues, in order to keep it separate from the votes of other colonies and foreign countries which are not so distinctive in their demands. It is obvious that an extra-Britannic vote is a useful one. It brings us very close to the businesslife of chemists in all parts of the world, and we realise at least once a year that in the main the Euglish drug-trade abroad is much the same as at home, and that the fancies and feelings of men who have settled abroad are still homelike. And this sentiment is peculiarly appropriate to-day when we present to many retailers in East, West, and South a budget of home news and advertisements which have been brought together for their benefit particularly.

A PETROLEUM ROMANCE.

A SUDDEN fit of wild excitement, such as used to overtake the American petroleum industry in its early days, has again broken out in the United States, with the result that, so far, the price of oil has advanced 170 per cent., in round figures, since the beginning of the year. The Standard Oil Com-

pany, the great American petroleum-syndicate, naturally plays a leading part in the "boom," and it may be safely predicted that, whoever loses in the end, Mr. Rockefeller and his fellow "mammoth-millionaires" of the petrolenm-ring will not be among the number. For the moment, as may be seen from the short account of the movement given in our Trade Report, everything looks rosy for the oil-speculators. "The entire Ohio field," says a despatch from Pittsburgh,

"is in a state of wild and intense activity, new wells being suuk everywhere. There never was a time in the history of petroleum when speculators were more alert than now. Men are in the field night and day looking for developments. It is estimated that \$6,000,000 are now being expended in new drillings (the cost of drilling a well is from \$1,200 to \$9,000), and the Standard Oil Company are said to have purchased \$3,000,000 worth of territory from individual producers within a few weeks. The pipe mills at Wheeling are working full time, and oil is flowing faster than for years past."

Shortly preceding all this tumult, as though the publishers could have divined the opportune moment, a book has been published in America* giving, so far as we know, the fullest account yet issued in book form of the history and methods of the Standard Oil Company, the "Trust" which has for years dominated the huge petroleum industry. The book, we believe, originally appeared in serial form in Harper's Weekly. The author, Mr. Hy. D. Lloyd, has made the subject of the economic action of Trusts the study of his life. That he is not likely to come to a stop for want of material is evident from the list of existing trade combinations, numbering about 400, published at the end of the book. These include all departments of industrial activity in the States, from pickles and peanuts to playing-cards, dime-museums, and coffins. Financially, the Oil Trust is not the biggest of these concerns. It only controls about \$200,000,000 of capital, while the capital of the "coal combine" ruus into \$500,000,000. But the Oil Company, as one of its own spokesmen has said, is "the parent of the Trust system." It is the most successful of all the attempts to put gifts of Nature, entire industries, and world-markets under one hat. According to Mr. Lloyd, who writes, it should be said, as a deadly opponent of all "Trusts," the Standard Oil Company is "the best illustration of a movement which is itself but an illustration of the spirit of the age."

Several years before Colonel Drake, in 1860, first "struck oil" by boring a well in the earth, instead of skimming the surface of the water, and thereby created oue of the biggest industries in the world, petroleum had been a commercial product on a small scale. The Scotch distilled it, as they do now, from coal. made it in a similar way. Selligue and other chemists had laid the foundatious of our knowledge of its practical application. The only impediment was the scarcity of raw material. That Colonel Drake's bore removed. There was no oil monopoly in those early days. "Thousands of derricks," says Mr. Lloyd, "rose all over the territory, and oil scouts pushed with their compasses through the forests of the wilderness in all directions. Wells were bored all over Europe, as well as America, wherever traces of oil showed themselves, sometimes so close together that when one was pumped it would suck air from the other." So abundant was the oil that at one time—in 1862—it sold at 10c. a barrel. The difficulty was to get it removed from the place of production. Then General Karns suggested a pipe-line, thus originating the gigantic system of tubes through which the oil is now pumped from the fields to the

^{* &}quot;Wealth against Commonwealth." By Hy. Demarest Lloyd. Crown 8vo. Pp. 563. Cloth. Harper Brothers, London and New York.

side of the tank-steamer. For five years all went well. There was oil in plenty, and a free sale for the output. Then a blight fell upon the industry. As Mr. Lloyd paradoxically puts it-"Shadows of sunset began to creep over the field in its morning-time." No one knew exactly what was happening, but everywhere the oil producers were being cut out in the market. The oil quotations began to move about in apparent defiance of all commercial principles; refineries were abandoned in all directions. Presently there emerged out of this chaos the "South Improvement Company," a concern consisting of about a dozen men of exceeding business smartness. The South Improvement Company, it was found, had induced the railway companies to give them a secret freight-discount. which in itself enabled the "Improvers" to freeze out all their competitors, in addition to which the railways undertook to play the spy upon all the other refiners and producers and to furnish the Improvement Company with regular re turns of their competitors' oil-shipments, the names of the addressees, and so forth. Here, we think, Mr. Lloyd's narrative wants amplification. He does not tell us how the twelve unknown and unimportant men who formed the South Improvement Company came to wield the power of thus forcing railway companies to do their bidding. But, whatever the cause, the South Improvement Company obtained the whiphand, and they used it ruthlessly to destroy those competitors who refused to sell out to them upon the Improvers' own terms, which were simply nineteenth-century adaptations of the old methods of oppression of merchants. By 1872 its policy had brought the people of Pennsylvania to the brink of revolution, the law was set in motion, and the company ultimately disappeared; only to be followed immediately afterwards by the Standard Oil Company, which, though its managers denied connection with the old concern, pursued, in all essentials, the policy of the South Improvement Company. Space prevents us from giving even a sketch of the history of the Standard Oil Company, as drawn by Mr. Lloyd from official sources, which, if he is correct, reveal a system of trading far from ideal. In spite of all attacks made upon it, in spite of all the lawsuits in which it has been involved, all the congressional and other committees of inquiry that have "sat upon it," the Oil Trust, and the other Trusts, flourish more to-day than they ever did before. All the private individuals who have fought the Oil Trust single-handed, relying merely upon the justice of their cause, have come off second best. "We have ways of making money you know nothing about" is a favourite quotation of the Oil-Trust agents to those whom they want to intimidate into subjection. "This business belongs to us," said the President of the Oil Combination to a small independent refiner who asked him to be allowed to continue his own refinery, which he had carried on many years longer than the Trust itself had existed. business belongs to us. Any concern that starts in this business we have sufficient money to lay aside a fund to wipe it out." Mr. Lloyd quotes stories which seem to indicate that in the employment of its money the Trust does not halt at conniving to blow up the works of rivals.

When Russia began to rival the States as a petroleum-producing country it was thought that the end of the American monopoly was near. Quite the reverse. The firm of Rothschild are well known to be interested in the Russian oilbusiness, and Mr. Lloyd suggests that they are really acting as agents for the American Oil Trust. Certainly that corporation has not become any less dictatorial than formerly. The difficulty is to know how to check the spread of such organisations. Unrestrained competition inevitably results in bringing down the profits to nothing and thus engenders

fresh combinations. The American Congress and individual States have tried time after time to lay the Trust-people by the heels, but the "Big Four," as the Chicago meat-packers are called, and the other offenders snap their fingers at the law. There is an odd story in Mr. Lloyd's book of an American Inland-Revenue officer who was bribed by a whisky-combine to blow up a competing distillery by dynamite. The carrying out of the plan must have involved immense loss of life and property. The evidence against the combine was of the strongest. Yet the managers escaped all punishment.

Mr. Lloyd himself has no real remedy to offer for the evils he describes. Perhaps in the course of time public opinion will find one. Meanwhile, we recommend Mr. Lloyd's book to all interested in economic questions. It is by far the most entertaining work of a commercial nature we have read for a long time.

EXTRA-PHARMACOPŒIAS AND PHARMACOPŒIA EXTRAS.

THE appearance this week of the eighth edition of Martindale and Westcott's "Extra-Pharmacopæia" has less bibliographic significance than direct incidence upon Pharmacopæia revision, for one of the chief objections which medical critics urge against the British Pharmacopæia is that it is too bulky and does not contain therapeutic references. They would like, in fact, if such a book as the "Extra-Pharmacopæia" were official. Such critics ought not to be taken seriously; but most of them happen to be successful practitioners or prominent men in medicine, and they are regarded seriously by many people. Perhaps Martindale and Westcott's eighth edition may assist in bringing home to them the utter hopelessness of their aspirations. It is not three years since the last edition was published, yet we find that 30 pages of matter have been deleted, and 110 of new matter added. There are few pages of the 580 which have not been altered in some way; references to medical and pharmaceutical literature have been brought up to date; new matter has been incorporated from nine new Pharmacopæias or Formularies, and new remedies still in their infancy have been tenderly cared for. If it were the aim of the authors to supply physicians and pharmacists, particularly the former, with information which the Pharmacopæia does not contain, they could not have succeeded better; if they had attempted a mere commentary upon the B.P., they would not have succeeded so well, for the field was already well occupied.

We have little hesitation in saying that the General Medical Council would fail utterly where Martindale and Westcott have succeeded. It is not in the nature of things that a body of medical gentlemen, charged by the State with certain executive functions, chiefly relating to the qualifications of medical and dental practitioners, should have facilities for writing a popular medico-pharmaceutical book. All that the Legislature requires them to do in regard to the British Pharmacopæia is limited by the Medical Act to

A book containing a list of medicines and compounds, and the manner of preparing them, together with the true weights and measures by which they are to be prepared and mixed, and containing such other matter and things relating thereto as the General Council shall think fit.

Sir Richard Quain maintains that, in spirit at least, this enactment confines the operations of the Medical Council to the bare particulars which will suffice to identify medicines or fit them for administration in a compounded form. The President of the Council certainly has precedent and practice entirely upon his side, for there is no Pharmacopæia in

the world which gives therapeutic notes, or a combination of those features which have made Pharmacopæia commentaries popular. Nor do we think that in the present condition of economics, such incorporated bodies as the General Medical Council should do more as publishers than their executive functions require; and it is clearly not a part of the requirements of the Medical Act to evolve text-books from that body.

The legal incidence of the Pharmacopæia also makes it imperative that it should be confined to approved medicines and those for which standards are necessary. The "Extras" which make such books as Martindale and Westcott's popular happen to be the very things which it is undesirable to officialise. There is, for example, in the new edition a chapter on antitoxins, serums, and lymphs, which is certain to be useful to physicians, for the history of each of these animal medicines is given, and many therapeutic references, but. excepting full details regarding the preparation of such medicaments, we suppose that no one would seriously advocate their introduction into the next edition of the British Pharmacopæia. So also in regard to such things as the "Secondary list of drugs," and many foreign and unofficial preparations which make the "Extra Pharmacopœia" possible, there are none who advocate their introduction into the British Pharmacopœia. In short, the General Medical Council, as the legal authorities for preparing the Pharmacopeia, have their hands full enough in adjusting standards of recognised medicines without venturing into the domains of commentary literature; and both physicians and pharmacists should regard extra-pharmacopæial books as essential if they wish to get into touch with current thought and practice.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DRUGS.

AFTER nine months of warfare, peace has been restored between China and Japan. Consideration of the political or the wider economic problems raised by the great changes that have taken place in the Far East since the summer of 1894 lies outside the province of this journal. But, inasmuch as several of our most important drugs are the exclusive produce of the two parties to the treaty of peace which has just been a greed upon, we may legitimately inquire into the effects which the cessation of warlike operations is likely to have upon the commercial position of those articles, chief among which are camphor, musk, rhubarb, nutgalls, Japan wax, oils of cassia, star anise, and Japanese peppermint and menthol.

We quote below the London wholesale prices of a few of these drugs at the beginning of the hostilities and at the present time:—

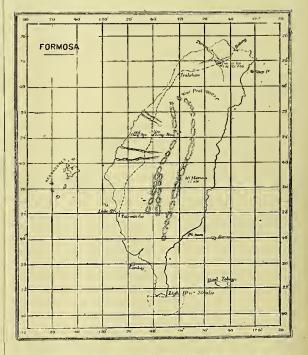
	1894	1895
Camphor, Chinese	s. d. 95 0 105 0 6 10 3 3 10 3 16 6 44 0 32 0	s. d. 117 6 125 0 6 3 5 0 6 6 15 6 60 0 27 0

It is difficult to quote a standard price for rhubarb on account of the wide range of quality of that article, but taken all round the drug is certainly several pence per pound cheaper to day than nine months ago. Musk, however, has not inconsiderably advanced.

The prices given above do not, of course, represent all the ductuations that have taken place in Chinese and Japanese

drugs since last August, but they tend to show that, upon the whole, the war has been without any great disturbing effect upon this particular branch of commerce. Many drugdealers expected otherwise, and from the beginning of the reports of impending diplomatic rupture between the two countries there have been strong and persistent speculative movements towards higher rates in the more important drugs. But the fact that business intercourse between the two nations at war and the outside world went on much as before, the whole of the Chinese trade being carried on from practically neutral ports under non-combatant flags, and the Japanese ports never having been in serious danger, soon dispelled any lingering expectations that the war might stop or diminish the flow of Eastern produce. The Chinese essential oils, rhubarb, musk, and the bulk of the gall-nuts are brought into commerce by way of the Treaty Ports of Southern China, many hundreds of miles from the scene of hostilities. Probably not one out of fifty of the Chinamen through whose hands these goods passed knew or cared anything about the military collapse of his country going on in the north. It is true that at different times several of the drugs mentioned have been excited, and temporarily scarce and dear, but in nearly all cases the advances were quite unconnected with the war. Thus, in the late autumn, the price of anise oil was run up about 80 per cent. on account of the foundering of a steamer carrying a considerable supply; later on an active speculation took place in menthol and Japanese peppermint oil, also owing to temporary scarcity; and quite lately alarmist crop-reports have been responsible for a smart advance in Chinese nutgalls.

The only important drug which has really, to some extent, moved in sympathy with the war-news has been camphor. It is not impossible that the quotations for this



drng may be permanently affected by the terms of peace, which include the cession to Japan of the island of Formosa, where practically all the Chinese camphor of commerce is produced. Formosa, it may not be superfluous to point out, is an island about half the size of Ireland, situated opposite the south eastern provinces of China, from which it is separated by a broad channel. It is extremely fertile,

and, next to tea and sugar, camphor is its most valuable product. The camphor-forests are principally situated in the northern and eastern portions of the island, which are inhabited by a race of savages whom the Chinese have never been able completely to subdue. Hence the work of camphor-distilling has been so dangerous that the exports have only amounted to a small part of the figure they could have reached under more settled conditions. In the course of the last few years, however, they have, nevertheless, greatly increased, and are now rather larger than the total exports of the drug from Japan. In 1893 32,134 cwt. of camphor were shipped from the port of Tamsui in the north, and 7,530 cwt. from the port of Tainan in the south of Formosa. This is to some extent due to the better shipping facilities. A railway, shown on our map in a dotted line, has recently been begun in the island, but the exactions of Chinese officialism have always hampered the development of trade very greatly. Under Japanese rule it is certain that, if the trade is kept to itself, the camphorsupplies from Formosa will increase very greatly in the course of the next few years, and we may then anticipate a reign of low prices as a natural consequence. But it is not impossible that Japan, which now controls the bulk of the camphor-supply, may restrict the output by means of an export-duty or by other measures, and such a step would. indeed, under the circumstances be a very wise one. There is said to be a large supply of camphor-trees in two or three of the southern provinces of China; but it does not appear to have been exploited commercially to any great extent in recent times, and it would probably be quite possible for the Japanese to restrict the output of camphor considerably without provoking serious competition from this source. Another matter in connection with the conclusion of peace which is likely to have some effect upon certain crude drugs is the provision for the payment, by China, of a heavy warindemnity in silver. The price of silver has already been advancing for a considerable time, partly in anticipation of the demand for such a purpose, and it is not unlikely to rise further. The natural consequence of this will be to increase the cost of output of the produce of all silver-standard countries, such as India and the Far East, and, therefore, the price of those commodities. There is, however, such a plentiful known supply of silver in the earth, much of which could be profitably mined as soon as the value of the metal rises a little above the present quotation, that no very considerable or permanent advance can be expected.

Finally, the opening of several more Chinese ports to international commerce, and especially the expected facilitation of the introduction of machinery and improvement of communication in that Empire, will probably, for a time, stimulate the exportation of all kinds of European products, and, of course, increase the output of Chinese goods. Whether, in the long run, Europe will benefit by the change is another question. The Japanese enjoy so many advantages in the competition for the Chinese trade that they may not improbably take a great part of Chinese business out of the hands of Europeans. The trade in medicines and technical chemicals with China is considered capable of enormous increase, but the Japanese are no mean adepts at chemistry; and we may expect that, in a few years, a large portion of pharmaceutical goods now imported from Europe will be made in Japan or under Japanese supervision in China, and thereby the door shut in the face of the European manufacturers. We have reason to believe that at the present time large stocks of drugs and other goods are being purchased in Europe on Japanese account. This will probably last for some time, but the tendency may be towards restriction later on. Home manufacturers should.

therefore, make haste to reap their commercial benefit while there is yet time.

MORE ABOUT HELIUM AND ARGON.

At the meeting of the Academy of Science (Paris), on Monday, M. Berthelot, the Perpetual Secretary, read a communication from M. Cléve, of Upsala, after whom the mineral cléveite is named, stating that he has repeated Professor Ramsay's experiments, and finds that some samples of the cléveite yield pure helium. He has separated the gas and identified it. M. Cléve does not dispute the accuracy of Professor Ramsay's conclusions, but points out that some samples of the mineral contain nitrogen mainly, as Hillebrand discovered, and some argon and helium, as Ramsay determined. The communication did not give the characteristics of pure helium further than what is at present on record. M. Berthelot added some remarks upon his investigation on the spectrum of the peculiar fluorescence which he observed when sparking argon with benzenevapour. He has now fixed the lines observed-viz., one 579 in the yellow, a second 547 in the green, and a third 438 in the violet. He is continuing the investigation.

THE MEDICAL REGISTER.

There are now 32,637 persons registered in the United Kingdom as medical practitioners, 1,426 having qualified in 1894, and this is exactly the average for the last five years. It seems probable that the number of additions will, owing to the influence of the five-years' curriculum, come down to a thousand; but as the average annual removals from the register are less than that (664 for the past five years), we may take it that the medical profession is a growing one. We note that of the above 1,426, English medical schools supplied 714, Scotch schools 560, and Irish schools 152, a falling-off in each case; but the loss to Ireland and the growth of medical education in Scotland is particularly noteworthy. The following are the average numbers of practitioners registered in the respective countries during the periods mentioned:—

Last nineteen years . . 684 376 199
Last five years . . 711 549 167

Ireland's best year was 1887, when there were 311 registered there, and that was also England's best—792. Scotland reached her maximum in 1893, when 638 practitioners were registered there. There is no question that Scotland's greatest advantage is in her teaching universities. Apart altogether from considerations of education, the students of these universities have the satisfaction of knowing that when they graduate they can use the courtesy title, "Dr.," and this in the medical profession has advantages far beyond any string of titles that a man may append to his name.

THE CASE OF MR. CHARLES LEDGER.

The Handelsblad of Amsterdam, one of the leading daily papers in Holland, has taken up our appeal on behalf of Mr. Charles Ledger, the cinchona-pioneer. In an editorial article in its issue of April 13, the Handelsblad takes for its text our assertion that "sentiment counts for something in the government of the world," and bases upon it an appeal to the Dutch Government to allow Mr. Ledger a pension of 100l. a year. We shall be agreeably surprised if this appeal should be responded to. To agree to it would certainly be an act of generosity on the part of the Dutch Government, which would put our own India Office to shame, and a mark of broadmindedness such as few nations show in the case of individuals not connected with ruling families. In presenting its case for Mr. Ledger, the Handelsblad gives a short account of cinchona-cultivation in Java, and expresses the belief that a proposal, on behalf of the Ministry of the Colonies, to give Mr. Ledger 1001. a year would be accepted by the Dutch parliament.

Legal Report.

DEFICIENT LIQUOR IODI.

On Thursday, at North London Police Court, before Mr. Lane, Q C., Mr. John Dwyer, twenty five years a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, of 128 Ball's Pond Road, was summoned for selling liq iodi which showed a deficiency of 452 per cent. of iodine and a slight deficiency of potassium iodide. Mr. Yelverton was counsel for the defence, and made a preliminary objection to the summons, which alleged that the defendant had sold "an article of food"viz., liquor iodi, which everybody knew was not a food; and, further, that there was the very indefinite charge of "a slight deficiency in potassium iodide." Mr. Lane: Perhaps they will say nothing about that. Mr. Hoare (who appeared for the prosecutors, the Islington Vestry) said the potasslum iodide was not the active principle, it was only the solvent. Mr. Lane: Then we will strike it out. Mr. Yelverton: And our whole defence to this is that time was not given for the iodine to dissolve. Charles Lawrence, an inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, in the employ of the Islington Vestry, said that on March 14 last he visited the shop of the defendant, and handed him a prescription, which was for solution of iodine, 6 oz. This was for external treatment. Mr. Dwyer asked him if he would wait, and he (witness) said he would call back in about a quarter of an hour, when he got the bottle, and paid 2s. for it. He then informed Mr. Dwyer that he was an inspector, and had made the purchase for the purposes of analysis. Mr. Dwyer then told him that he had made up the iodine specially for him, and it was not properly dissolved. He (witness) said he would tell this to the Medical Officer, for whom he had made the purchase, and then proceeded to divide the 6 oz into three parts, leaving one with the defendant and taking two away, one of which was submitted to the public analyst. The certificate showed the deficiency as stated. In cross-examination the witness denied going into the defendant's shop and saying he was in a hurry and wanted the prescription at once; and he did not do the same in the case of Mr. Felton, who was at this court last week. Did not know that there was a residuum at the bottom of the 6-oz. bottle. Mr. Dwyer did not tell him that shaking the bottle was not sufficient to dissolve the stuff, and did not snatch the bottle away from him, and proceed to divide the contents. Did take away the 6-oz. bottle, and that had been under lock and key ever since.

Dr. Alfred Harris, Medical Officer of Health for Islington, was called and said it would only take ten minutes or a quarter of an hour to properly prepare the prescription. It only needed the iodine and potassium iodide to be covered

with water, and left for ten minutes.

The defendant was called, and said that though more than twenty years in business, he had never been charged with any offence before. When the man came with the prescription he (witness) asked him if he would wait. The man said, "Yes, outside." He (witness) made his preliminary preparations, such as writing the man's name and address, and copying the prescription; then he got the quantities from the Pharmacopæia, and proceeded to dispense it. The man came back and waited until the stuff was put into the bottle. Then he said he had come from the public analyst, and opened a bag and took from it three 2 oz. bottles. He (witness) told him it was of no use pouring it into these bottles, as it would take hours to properly dissolve. Mr. Lane: Hours! Why, the medical officer says it would only take minutes. Mr. Dwyer: I say it will take hours to properly dissolve it. As the man got it it was only distilled water with the iodine and potash in it. I have been in the business nearly thirty years, and have never before sold liquor iodi. It was generally the tincture of iodine. Mr. Lane looked at what was left in the 6-oz. bottle, and asked Dr. Harris if he thought it was possible to analyse what was there? Dr. Harris thought it was possible, but by the colour of the stuff he did not think it would show a very good result. Mr. Dwyer said he did not think so either, because from the fact of the 6-oz. bottle having been knocking about the Vestry Hall for several weeks without being sealed, the active ingredient would evaporate. He

said some of the crystals were left in the 6-oz. bottle after the 2-oz. bottle had been filled, but they were not there now. Mr. Hoare: Do you allege that they have been removed? Mr. Dwyer: No. But they have evaporated, through the cork being unsealed. Mr. Lane said that with this conflict of testimony he could not say he was sufficiently satisfied to convict. With no chemical knowledge, he could not say which of the witnesses was correct. One said it would take minutes to dissolve, and the other that it would take hours. Mr. Hoare (quoting from Squire's "Companion to the Pharmacopœia") said that if the iodine and potassium were simply covered with distilled water it would dissolve much more quickly than if covered with the full quantity of water. Mr. Yelverton: The full quantity of water was added here. Mr. Dwyer: And I repeat that, under the circumstances, it would take hours to properly dissolve. Mr. Hoare suggested that the third portion of the sample and the portion remaining in the 6-oz. bottle be submitted to the Somerset House authorities. Mr. Yelverton was not favourable to this, because of the volatile character of the drug. Mr. Lane said it would be more satisfactory if there was an adjournment. Subsequently, however, Mr. Yelverton returned to court, and said he had consulted with the prosecution, and, in order to save further expense, had agreed to a nominal fine of 1s., and to pay five guineas expenses, which would be cheaper than another analysis, &c. Mr. Lane: Well, be it so; but I must say that if the case set up in the box be correct, he certainly does not do much credit to his reputation by consenting to the conviction.

Deaths.

ASTIN.—At 40 Beech Street, Accrington, on April 7, Mr. Edward Astin, chemist and druggist. Aged 58. Mr. Astin had been in business in Abbey Street, Accrington, for thirty years, and was one of the most popular men of the town.

DARLINGTON.—On April 8, at 283 London Road, Sheffield, the beloved wife of Clement Darlington. Aged 34.

FORSHAW.—On Good Friday, at Smalley, Derbyshire, Dr. Thurstan Forshaw. Aged 55. Deceased was a pupil at the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and subsequently commenced business as a chemist and druggist at Bolton. In 1864 Mr. Forshaw proceeded to Dublin, and qualified as a licentiate in midwifery. His business as a prescribing chemist became extensive; and ultimately he studied at the Sheffield School of Medicine, and in 1871 qualified as L.R.C.P.E. and L.S.A. Lond.

MEYER.—The death is reported of Professor Lothar Meyer, at the University of Tubingen, in his 63rd year. Professor Meyer's name is best known in the domain of chemical physics. He contributed important developments to the periodic law, and with Mendeléeff and Newlands has the credit of bringing that law to the notice of the chemical world. He was the author of "Modernen Theorien der Chemie," and his influence as a teacher of chemistry and chemical methods has been particularly notable.

PIPER.—On April 11, subsequent to an operation, Mr. Charles D. Piper, of Fore Street Hill, Exeter, for many years manager of the chemical-department in the firm of Evans, Gadd & Co. Mr. Piper was born in 1819 at Sidmouth, where he served his apprenticeship to a chemist. In 1844 he entered the wholesale drug-firm of Alfred Evans & Co. (now Evans, Gadd & Co.), and he had, therefore, been with the firm for fifty-one years. Mr. Piper was a very active man, and always enjoyed excellent health up to within a few days of his death. His wife died two years since. He leaves three sons and five daughters.

SEABURY.—We regret to learn from the American papers of the death of Mrs. Ella G. Seabury, wife of George J. Seabury, of Seabury & Johnson. Mrs. Seabury, with her two daughters, spent a summer in Europe three years ago, and made many friends. She died of pneumonia, in the 42nd year of her age. Mrs. Seabury had made herself dear to the population in the neighbourhood of her country home, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N.J., and her kindly face was familiar to the workers in the Seabury factory at East Orange.

Constructive Criticism of the British Pharmacopæia.

VI.—TINCTURES.

BY E. H. FARR AND R. WRIGHT,

Pharmaceutical Chemists.

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of the discussion at present agitating the minds of medical men and pharmacists with regard to Pharmacopæia revision has ranged round the question of the advisability, or otherwise, of retaining in the forthcoming Pharmacopæia certain of the galenical preparations included in the present one. And so critical and exhaustive does the discussion upon the subject promise to become, that it is safe to predict that the advent of the new Pharmacopæia will witness a considerable weeding out both of those preparations which have fallen into disrepute or disuse, and also of some others which, although perhaps still employed by members of the medical profession in certain localities, can put forth no adequate claim to represent with any degree of precision the drugs from which they have been prepared.

But whatever effect the present deluge of criticism may produce in the partial or entire obliteration of many of those groups of preparations which might be considered, by reason of ancient usage and custom as having fair claim to be termed "landmarks" in pharmacy, it does not need any prophetic gift to enable us to predict that the group of preparations included under the head of tinctures will long remain, and that they will at least be among the number of those which "linger last" upon the scene.

And the reason is not far to seek. For if it be true, as we have always maintained, that no pharmaceutical preparation can claim to represent a drug unless it contain the active principles of that drug in the same state of combination in which they exist in the drug itself, and that the value of any drug preparation should be decided by the degree in which it conforms to this standard, there is assured for tinctures a permanent position in the very front rank of pharmaceutical products.

It is not our business in this article to draw invidious comparisons between tinctures and other similar classes of galenicals; but whilst the value of aqueous extraction in certain cases is fully admitted, there is no doubt that, generally speaking, tinctures possess distinct advantages over preparations so made, as far as constancy of strength and stability are concerned. This is attributable to the fact that alcohol possesses the two cardinal requisites of remarkable solvent and preservative properties—in fact, there are very few drugs in the materia medica from which by suitable treatment with diluted alcohol of the proper strength a typical pharmaceutical preparation may not be produced.

On reference to the 1885 Pharmacopæia we find contained therein 28 infusiors and 75 tinctures. On further comparison it will be found that 22 of the drugs, the infusions of which are official, are also represented by an official tincture.

There is little doubt that in many of these cases no such double-barrelled arrangement is needed; and it is equally certain that in these and some other cases, by judicious treatment and the adaptation of the strength of the menstruum to the character of the drug operated upon, an ideal preparation may be obtained.

It is quite possible, indeed, that, so far as the ordinary infusions and decoctions are concerned, every needful purpose would be served by inserting in the official text-book

one typical process for each class, leaving it to the physician in prescribing to indicate the strength he wishes the preparation to be made, and to the pharmacist in dispensing to take the official process as his guide.

But how is the ideal preparation, representing all the activity of the drug, to be obtained?

It is obvious that the practical difficulties in the way of the attainment of this ideal are connected with the questions of strength of menstruum, degree of division of the drug, and the process best adapted for securing perfect exhaustion.

With regard to the first of these questions, the system which finds its exemplification in the Pharmacopæia leaves much to be desired.

The principle hitherto followed has apparently been to employ a strongly alcoholic menstruum for resinous drugs, and in other cases to fall back upon the weaker spirit.

It is evident that any attempt to improve upon this system must be the outcome of direct and careful experiment with the object of ascertaining the strength of menstruum best adapted to the peculiar character of each individual drug.

We have conjointly carried out some experiments in this direction, and the results have been published in a series of notes on the subject. The work done on drugs other than those containing alkaloids has been of a more or less tentative character, but in the case of alkaloidal drugs we have studied the subject more thoroughly.

The results obtained point to the conclusion that all the requirements of pharmacy would be met by the employment of menstrua containing 80, 70, 60, 50, and 40 per cent. alcohol by volume.

As a general rule, a 50-per-cent. menstruum is best adapted for the preparation of leaf-tinctures, 70-per-cent. for roots and barks, and 80-per-cent. for resinous substances.

Upon the subject of the proper state of division in which to employ drugs for tinctures, evidence is afforded in the present Pharmacopæia of the fact that much time and attention must have been devoted to the question by those responsible for its production.

Certain general principles may easily be laid down. For instance, it is self-evident that a drug for extraction with strong alcohol should be in fine (No. 60 or No. 80) powder.

Also that in endeavouring to secure the exhaustion of fruits like colchicum, stramonium, and hemlock, a fine degree of comminution is both unnecessary and undesirable; unnecessary, because the active principles are readily extracted; and undesirable, because the sole result of employing the finely-powdered fruits is to overload the tincture with useless extractive and objectionable oily matter. Leaves should not be in so fine a state of disintegration as roots and barks.

In all cases where the drugs cannot be reduced to a uniform powder a process of simple maceration and expression should be followed.

It is difficult to see the advantage of percolation in the case of tinctures like those of calumba, capsicum, gentian, hops, saffron, and senna. Certainly a better result might be

obtained by simple maceration with the whole of the menstruum.

A considerable amount of discussion has taken place upon the subject of the strength and dosage of many of the pharmacopecial tinctures.

From the side of the pharmacist there comes a demand for greater uniformity in the proportion of drug to solvent; while at the other end of the line the physician is asking whether it might not be possible to introduce greater uniformity into the system of dosage. Both these demands may be urged with some show of plausibility, especially by those taking up the position of advocates, but it is possible that both may present difficulties in the carrying out which do not all lie upon the surface; and it is certain that both cannot be acceded to.

Much may be said from the standpoint of the prescriber and medical student for uniformity in the dose of the poisonous tinctures.

It would appear from reference to the doses of the more powerful tinctures in the Pharmacopæia that some attempt at uniformity has already been made, seeing that the minimum dose of about half these tinctures is the same.

In the scale of doses it would perhaps be futile to expect uniformity seeing that the range of dosage above a fixed minimum or below a fixed maximum would doubtless vary in the case of different drugs. And this question of doses should only be considered in subservience to the larger and more important question of standardisation, and should be ruled by it.

On the other hand, it would be an advantage to the pharmaceutical student if the ratio of drug to menstruum were made as simple and uniform as possible—say, 1 in 5, 1 in 8, or 1 in 10. But while it is desirable to observe every possible means of securing uniformity in this and other directions, supreme regard should always be had to the permanence of the finished product.

The proportion of drug to solvent should not be greater than the latter is readily capable of exhausting, and every precaution should be taken to ensure that the principles extracted are distributed through such a volume of solvent as may be taken to secure the stability of the resulting preparation. Probably in no case would a 1-in-10 tincture be found impracticable from the pharmaceutical standpoint, though here the question of dosage would have to be considered, particularly in the case of powerful tinctures, the dose of which may be already small.

As to the processes best adapted for the preparation of tinctures, the results of our investigation on the subject go to show that, on the whole, the process of continuous percolation is the most reliable.

The advantage of this method is that provided the same conditions be observed as regards quality and quantity of the drug operated upon; degree of comminution, strength of menstruum, and volume of percolate collected, it leaves less room for error, and variability in the strength of the finished product than any other, seeing that perfect exhaustion of the drug can always readily be effected.

The question of the standardisation of tinctures other than those of cinchona, opium, and nux vomica, has been freely discussed in the columns of both medical and pharmaceutical journals, and it is anticipated by pharmacists that the principle already applied in the cases named will be further extended and developed in the next issue of the Pharmacopæia.

There are perhaps few drugs the tinctures of which could be submitted to any reliable plan of standardisation except those which contain alkaloids or other well-defined principles capable of ready isolation and identification.

It might, however, be found that the proportion of matter extractable from certain other drugs by alcohol of a given strength was fairly constant, and if this proved to be the case some slight attempt at uniformity might be made by fixing for the corresponding tinctures a minimum standard of extract to be yielded by a given volume of the tincture when evaporated, and the residue dried at a fixed temperature.

In attempting to carry out any further scheme of standardisation, it is desirable both to have a definite idea of the object to be aimed at, and also of the principles which should guide us in seeking the accomplishment of that object.

A typical standard preparation is one which reaches a fixed and exact standard, both as regards active principle and physiological activity. It may be said to possess a fixed constant of strength in both these directions.

Tried by this criterion it may safely be affirmed that in no case can a galenical preparation attain to this high position.

The nearest approach to the ideal would be found in the case of a drug like belladonna, which contains two isomeric alkaloids-atropine and hyoscyamine-possessing similar physiological properties. But this might almost be taken as the provertial exception which goes to prove the rule, for even in the case of the tinctures and fluid extracts which are already submitted to a process of standardisation no pharmacist of experience would think of contending that exact uniformity of clinical activity had been obtained, in view of the now generally accepted fact that the action of the morphine in opium, quinine in cinchona, and strychnine in nux vomica are all checked and modified by the other constituents of these drugs. But if it be admitted that a tincture should aim at representing in its entirety the drug from which it has been made, with all its properties, and should contain the active principles in the condition, and as far as possible in the proportion, in which they exist naturally, then all that may be needed is the fixing of such a minimum allowable standard of active constituents as may afford a reasonable guarantee of clinical and therapeutic efficiency.

Possibly in most cases this is all that can be secured; from the standpoint of the medical practitioner it may be all that appears desirable.

The fact that the chemistry of many drugs, the physiological activity of which is known to be due to alkaloids or other well-defined active principles, has not been thoroughly worked out, and that, therefore, it is not known to which of these principles the medicinal property is attributable, may seem to some an argument against attempting the standardisation of preparations of these drugs. It appears to us, however, that the true principle upon which to proceed in such cases as these is to carry standardisation up to the limits of the knowledge actually possessed with regard to their active constituents.

Upon this principle, where the activity of a drug is admittedly due to the alkaloids it contains, a standard (if only a minimum allowable standard) of total alkaloid might be authoritatively fixed, based upon the average yield of ten or a dczen authentic samples of the drug, and such a course of procedure would afford every guarantee which could reasonably be demanded.

It should, of course, be distinctly understood that standards of this character are merely provisional, and that they would be liable to alteration and revision with the acquisition of more precise and definite knowledge of the chemistry of the drugs in question.

It may be suggested that every requirement would be met by fixing a definite standard of strength for the drugs themselves; but, apart from the difficulty experienced in obtaining drugs of constant strength, it has been shown that the employment of standardised drugs does not always ensure uniformity in the strength of the tinctures prepared therefrom.

It is encouraging to those who favour standardisation on similar lines to those here laid down to note that in taking part in the discussion upon a paper by Mr. R. A. Cripps on "Standardised Preparations of Belladonna," read at the last evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, Dr. Attfield, the official reporter to the Medical Council, spoke very hopefully of the prospect of applying the principle of standardisation in the next Pharmacopeia to preparations of hemlock, henbane, stramonium, jalap, belladonna, and ipecacuanha. We would venture to suggest the addition to the list of preparations of at least two other drugs—viz., jaborandi and lobelia—as being perfectly feasible, and easy of accomplishment.

Meanwhile, there are many other drugs and galenical preparations which should be made the subject of special investigation with a view to bringing them under pharmaceutical control.

It surely reflects little credit upon pharmacists that so little has hitherto been done to secure the great desideratum of constancy of strength in the preparations of potent drugs like aconite, digitalis, gelsemium, colchicum, and others.

The question as to whether every preparation should be made and standardised per se, or prepared from a standardised extract, liquid or solid, is one open for discussion. After considering the question in all its bearings, we have come to the conclusion that, on the whole, it is desirable that the principle should be applied to each preparation as an individual, wherever possible.

The final point to consider is as to whether any, and if so, what, characters and tests should be applied to official tinctures.

Seeing that the Pharmacopœia is the official standard and guide for the public analyst, and the book of reference in cases of prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, it is of the utmost importance that all possible information should be there given with regard to the preparations therein contained.

The average specific gravity of each tincture might certainly be given, or a maximum limit fixed for each.

In some cases an "irreducible minimum" of extract dried at a stated temperature might be laid down.

The application of the principle of standardisation should be further extended and developed.

In the last edition of the Swiss Pharmacopæia, methods are described for the isolation of the crude principles from some of the tinctures, and directions given for applying certain tests for their recognition. In some cases these are apparently of little value, but in others they might be of service.

We have purposely avoided giving data in this note; but it is right to say that, where we have come to definite conclusions, we have experimental evidence to support our statements. It is not, however, necessary to give in this series of articles those minutiæ which only serve to illustrate general principles, and consequently these data are for the present withheld.

MODERN HUMOUR.—(Scene: the precincts of a lecture-theatre after a lecture on theoretical chemistry.) Mary: "And what brings you this way?" Thomas: "Oh; me motive power. No, beg pardon, Molly cular attraction of course! And you?" Mary: "Atomic attraction of course. Now we're quits."

Reviews and Literary Motes.

Chemical Analysis of Oils, Fats, Waxes, and of Commercial Products Derived Therefrom. From the German of Professor R. Benedikt. Translated, revised and enlarged by Dr. J. Lewkowitsch. London, 1895: Macmillan & Co. Crown 8vo. Pp. xviii and 683. 21s net.

THE appearance of this work, so soon after that of the late Dr. C. R. Alder Wright's, might at first sight seem almost unnecessary; but the recent additions to our knowledge of chemical processes, as applied to the oils and their allies, have made plenty of room for the two books. In addition, whilst Dr. Wright's book was written especially for the technologist, the present work is adapted entirely to meet the needs of the analyst. Although nominally by Benedikt and Lewkowitsch, it is in reality Benedikt's German edition, translated and remodelled and enlarged by Lewkowitsch, whose name is a guarantee of its high value. The book is divided into sections, which deal with the various products from almost all their scientific aspects. It is evident that no pains have been spared to keep it up to date, and papers of 1894 are well in evidence. The authors have also recognised the necessity for treating everything scientifically, and we find them insisting on the discussion of Japan wax as a fat, and of sperm oil as a wax-which, from a chemical point of view, is, of course, accurate. The latest views as to the peculiar characters of the ricin oleic acids have not been passed over, and the aid of stereo-chemistry is here invoked. It is noteworthy that throughout the whole of the work much credit is given to English chemists, as Allen, Hehner, Archbut, Thompson, and others are quoted as authorities for much of the useful material. The saponification of oils is expressed quantitatively by the equivalent of the German "seifungs-zahl," or milligrammes of potash used per gramme of oil, to the exclusion of Allen's "saponifica-tion equivalent." The decimal place might have been moved, and we should have then had all these important figures in absolute percentages of potash, which is, after all, the most logical method of expression. The still mysterious, though useful, process of iodine-absorption is well discussed, and the small amount of real knowledge we possess of the process is well shown by the authors' work on unsaturated compounds of known composition. In scarcely any case was taken up the amount of iodine calculated on the theory of addition products. The need for further work in many directions is made apparent by the sparse information the authors have been able to collect for some oils, which are not so well known as others, and the difficulty of the subject is made very apparent in the case of sperm oil, where the constants quoted for this oil and doegling oil are practically identical. The chapter on butter analysis is specially useful, and is as comprehensive as is necessary for the purpose for which the book is written. Some valuable points are raised in connection with beeswax, the literature of which is admirably collected. The effects which the of which is admirably collected. The effects which the bleaching of wax has on its analytical figures are discussed, and analyses of waxes before and after bleaching give some The synopsis of the deductions to be striking results. drawn in the case of adulterated samples of this substance is very useful and clear. The analysis of soap is described concisely and without wasting space in discussing too much We cannot pass over without comment the opening chapter on the systematic examination of oils. The authors are here admirably candid, and say that it is not easy in any case, nor possible in many, to even detect all the oils in a mixture of three or more fatty oils. Such, at least, is the substance of their remarks. They further urge the analyst to use common sense in the matter, pointing out that the price of oils at any given time will be a material assistance to a correct analysis. All who know the technical difficulties of oil analysis will at once admit the force of these remarks, but all are not honest enough to own them. We commend this book with perfect confidence to the analyst, the technologist, the pharmacist, or, indeed, to all who have any interest in the scientific aspect of the oil question.

WE understand that the first edition of Mr. Thos. Farrow's The Maney-'ender Unmasked was sold out

within a month of its publication. A second edition, in which the "introductory" section has been revised and enlarged by the author, is now in the course of publication.

DR. SQUIBB, of Brooklyn, sends us a fresh part of *Ephemeris*, in which he reprints a paper on the progress of new remedies, an interesting account of a research on the manufacture and chemical properties of acetone, and some correspondence he has had with the U.S. Treasury with regard to the use of "free" alcohol in the preparation of medicines.

Two admirable maps—one of South Africa, and the other of the Australasian Colonies, with much information as to the newspaper-advertising facilities in those parts of the world—have lately been published by Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., of Red Lion Court, advertising agents, for the use of their clients. The maps are very clear, and convey a great deal of useful commercial information in regard to railways, cable routes, postal rates, &c. They are supplied at 1s. each, or on canvas, with rollers, at 5s. each.

AMERICAN fondness for big books is almost proverbial. Another instance of it is provided in the announcement by Messrs. Wm. Wood & Co., of New York, of the publication of a work on medicine entitled The Twentieth Century Practice. It is to be an international cyclopædia of modern medical science by leading authors of the United States and Europe, and it is proposed to issue the work in twenty octavo volumes, each containing 700 to 800 pages. It is intended to complete the work about the close of 1899. Why not 1900?

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON has added to his series of Legal Handy Books a useful Treatise on the Law Relating to the Validity of Contracts in Restraint of Trade, by W. Arnold Jolly, B.A. (1s. net). The gradual evolution of the views of the judges in regard to contracts, limiting the right of an assistant to go into business, or of a similar character, is interesting, and is clearly set forth in this little manual. The consideration of public policy is the ground on which such contracts are sometimes pronounced invalid, and the distinctions between valid and invalid contracts are often very fine.

An excellent monograph on the late Professor Flückiger, illustrated by an equally admirable portrait of the deceased scientist, occupies 46 pages of the last number of the Berichte of the German Pharmaceutische Gesellschaft. It is written by Dr. A. Tschirch, of Berne, an intimate friend of Flückiger. Dr. Tschirch points out that Flückiger was the first scientist who recognised the immense importance of History and Geography as aids to pharmacognosy. Flückiger's great linguistic talents (he could speak and write English, French, and Italian, besides his native German) assisted him in forming a network of correspondence all over the world, which he utilised to great advantage in his writings. Flückiger's connection with Daniel Hanbury began in 1864, but consisted in intermittent correspondence until 1867, when he accepted Hanbury's invitation to visit him in London. On that occasion "Pharmacographia" was planned, but the work did not appear until 1874. It will surprise most people to hear that far from being constantly in personal contact, the collaborators only met each other three times in their lives-twice in London (1867 and 1873) and once in Berne. "Pharmacographia" has been translated into German and French, the author of the French translation being M. J. L. de Lanessan, at the time Professor at the École de Médecine in Paris, and lately Governor-General of French Indo-China.

MADEIRA has been so often described by historians, naturalists and medical men that it is really difficult to say anything new about the island. Nor does Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon in his handbook on The Flower of the Ocean: A Resort for the Invalid; a Field for the Naturalist (Baillière,

Tindal & Cox), add, or profess to add, anything absolutely novel to the stock of Madeira information. The book, however, is useful as a companion for anyone contemplating a trip to the island, and as a guide for those who may be called upon to impart information about Madeira from a medical point of view. Dr. Gordon devotes the bulk of his space to hints about living in Madeira, and to its climate, natural products and hotels. He freely mentions the names of the last, and refers in the same way to the two English and the one German physicians and the four Portuguese medical men, but contents himself with the bald statements that "there are several druggists' establishments in Funchal" (a fact which must be rather obvious to most people), and that "there is in Funchal a pharmacy where prescriptions by English physicians are dispensed." Two chapters are devoted to the principal products (wine and sugar) and the medicinal plants of Madeira, which are as numerous as might be expected from so favoured a land, but most of them are only employed as domestic remedies by the natives. With regard to one product, however, we find it stated that "a considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies, more especially Demerara." This is an excrescence, locally known as madre de lauro, growing upon the bay laurel (Laurus nobilis). It is used in the form of tincture in cases of uterine debility and as a stomachic.

Thew Books.

Butler, Dr. Hot Water as a Remedy: a Personal Experience of the Dictetic System of Dr. Salisbury and Dr. Butler. 7th edit. 12mo. Pp. 43. 6d. (Milner, Lancaster.)

Fallowfield's Photographic Annual, 1895-6. 39th issue. Paper covers. Post 8vo. Pp. 780. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. (Fallowfield's Central Photographic Stores.)

Halle, E. Trusts: or, Industrial Combinations and Coalitions in the United States. Cr. 8vo. 5s. net. (Macmillan.)

Hirsch (Dr. Bruno) and Schneider (Dr. A.) (Editors). Commentar über den Nachtrag zum Arzneibuch für das Deutsche Reich. Third edition. Paper covers, 1.20m. Cloth, 1.80m. (Vandenbroch & Ruprecht, Göttingen.)

Jacobsen, Dr. E. (Editor). Chemisch-technisches Repertorium. Uebersichtlieh geordnete Mitteilungen der neuesten Erfindungen, Fortschritte und Verbesserungen auf dem Gebiete der teelmischen und industriellen Chemie mit Hinweis auf Masehinen, Apparate und Litteratur. 1894. First half-yearly volume, first part illustrated. (R. Gärtners Verlagsbuehhandlung Berlin.)

Linn, T. The Health Resorts of Europe. 3rd revised edition. Post 8vo* Pp. 330. 2s. 6d. (Kimpton.)

Martindale, Wm, F.C.S., and Westeott, W. Wyun, M.B., Lond. *The Extra Pharmacopala*. Eighth edition. Leather cover. Med. 24mo. Pp. xxviii, and 584. 9s. (H. K. Lewis.)

Masse, H. J. L. J. The Dark Room and its Equipment. Post 8vo. 6d. net. (Junior Photographers Series, No. 2.) (Lund.)

Materia Medica. Part 6. Post 8vo. Pp. 72. 1s. net. (Livingstone, Edinburgh.)

Modern Developers, and How to Use Them. 12mo. Pp. 56. 6d. net. (Hiffe.)

Murrell, William, M.D., F.R.C.P. Clinical Lectures on the Prevention of Consumption, delivered at the Westminster Hospital. Cloth. Post 8vo. Pp. viii and 98. 3s. 6d. (Baillière & Co.)

Penlake, R. Developers: their Use and Abuse. Post 8vo. Pp. 64. 6d. net. (Junior Photographer Series, No. 4.) (Lund.)

Roughton, Edmund, W., B.S., M.D., F.R.C.S. General Surgery and Pathology for Dentists. Large 8vo. Cloth. Pp. viii and 134. Cloth, 5s. 6d.; paper, 4s. 6d. (J. P. Segg & Co.)

Sehmidt, Dr. Fr. (Editor). Helfenberger Annalen, 1894. Laboratory Records of the Chemisehe Fabrik Eugen Dieterich in Helfenberg, Dresden. Paper cover. Post 8vo. Pp. 66. Price 1 mark. (Julius Springer, Berlin.)

Spender, Mrs. J. K. Thirteen Doctors. Post 8vo. Pp. 316. 6s. (Innes.)

Vooght-Diteham, M.D., D.D.S., L.D.S. Our Teeth: Care and Preservation.

12mo. Cardboard covers. Pp. 52. 1s. (Baillière & Co.)

Warming, E. A Handbook of Systematic Botany. With a revision of the Fungi by Dr. E. Knoblauch. Translated and edited by M. C. Potter. With 610 Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 624. 15s. (Sonnenschein.)

Yorke-Davies, N. E., L.R.C.P., &c. Health and Conditions in the Active and Sedentary. Second edition (third thousand). Post 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xvi and 250. (Sampson Low & Co.)

The Aconitine Research.

WE have now obtained a copy of Dr. B. H. Paul's reply to the special report of the Research Committee on the Aconitine Research, which we printed on April 6. Dr. Paul, it will be remembered, wrote last week stating that the publication of that report by itself was unfair to him, but he did not feel at liberty to give us more than a brief summary of his reply. We agree with him as to the injustice of giving one side only, and, therefore, now print his rejoinder in full :-

In responding to the desire of the Council that I should reply to the statements contained in a special report of the Research Committee—a copy of which has been sent to me by the Secretary-I have, in the first place, to state that, up to the present moment, I have not received any official communication of the conclusion stated to have been arrived at by the Committee on January 8 last, "that the published work of the Research Laboratory had not received proper notice in the Pharmaceutical Journal." I have only indirect and inferential cognisance that such a conclusion was come to by a part of the Committee, and that a charge was made against me of having done injustice in respect to the priority claimed by Professor Dunstan and his colleagues over Messrs. Freund and Beck with reference to the constitution of aconitine.

My knowledge of the matter has been derived from a written statement handed to me by the President on January 16, as having been agreed to by himself and Mr. Ekin, with the suggestion that it should be published in the

That statement referred to the mention made of the investigation of aconitine in the Pharmaceutical Journal of January 5. Upon examination, I found it to be in several particulars in direct opposition to published records; it expressed opinions conveying unjustifiable imputations and others having no foundation; it instituted a comparison between Ehrenberg and Purfürst and Mr. Dunstan eminently disparaging to the two former, and it represented Freund and Beck as having appropriated, without due acknowledgment, conclusions which had been previously published by

In addition to these objectionable features, the statement contained matter quite irrelevant to the question of priority which had been raised by Mr. Dunstan, and its general purport was an acknowledgment that the facts of the history of the aconitine investigations had not been properly repre-

sented in the Pharmaceutical Journal.

I felt convinced that these suggestions were entirely without foundation; that the publication of the statement in question would not be consistent with my duty as editor, inasmuch as it expressed a one-sided view of a disputed question, distinctly inconsistent with published evidence, and that it would have subjected me to the charge of having been unduly influenced to endorse and advocate an unfounded charge of plagiarism against Freund and Beck. But, before acting upon that conviction, I made a careful examination of the published papers bearing upon the subject. The result of that inquiry fully confirmed the view I held, and it also brought to light circumstances which gave the matter a more serious aspect.

Thereupon I wrote to the President, as chairman of the Research Committee, stating that the mention of the aconitine investigation in the review of the year was a bare recapitulation of published facts, and giving my reason for avoiding reference to the particulars upon which the conflicting claims as to priority were based. (See Correspond-

ence, page 2).

At the same time I wrote a private letter to Mr. Carteighe pointing out more fully the objections to the publication of the statement and the general undesirability of entering upon a critical discussion of the subject (see page 3). I also expressed the indignation I felt at the unfounded charge made against me as editor of the Journal, and added that I should look to the Research Committee to insist upon an apology from Mr. Dunstan. To that letter I received a very curt reply (see page 4). Owing to the absence of the President in Manchester, a subsequent letter (see page 5) probably did not reach him for some days But in the interval I saw Mr. Ekin and pointed out to him the abso-

lute inconsistency between Mr. Dunstan's claim to priority and the contents of the papers he had published before February 25. It so thoroughly impressed him that he said at once the Committee owed me an apology for not having perceived the fact independently. Subsequently the President discussed the matter with me on several occasions with a similar result, and just before the meeting of the Research Committee on February 5 he stated his intention of moving that a formal apology should be sent to me.

Before that date, however, I had received information that a strenuous effort was being made to bring influence to bear in support of Mr. Dunstan's claim of priority over Freund and Beck; but the opinion unreservedly expressed by the President and the other pharmaceutical members of the Committee seemed to remove any ground for suspicion that they would be so influenced as to act in opposition to their previously expressed conviction. The special report shows, bowever, that they have been induced to adopt a directly opposite view. The grounds upon which that remarkable conversion has been effected have not been disclosed, and, consequently, no opportunity has been given of replying thereto.

I must here protest against the statement, in the special report, that the Committee received a copy of a printed pamphlet* in which "a series of charges are made by the Editor against the Director of the Research Laboratory." That is not the case. No copy of the pamphlet referred to was sent to the Committee. Copies marked "Private and Confidential" were sent to the pharmaceutical members of the Committee individually, to inform them of the facts I had ascertained by my inquiry into the matter. That was, however, intended to be a purely personal communication, and although, by the special request of the President, I afterwards sent copies of the pamphlet to the outside members of the Committee, it could not be considered by the Committee without a breach of confidence. Moreover, no charges whatever have beer made by me against the Director of the Research Laboratory. I bave simply stated facts which are beyond dispute, and if—as the Committee appears to have recognised—the inexorable logic of those facts leads to inferences suggesting charges against Mr. Dunstan, those charges are not preferred by me. The facts stated are for the members of the Committee to consider individually and, within that limit, to deal with as they think fitting; but without violating the confidential nature of my communication to them. That matter is altogether outside the question affecting the editor of the Journal.

I cannot understand why Dr. Frankland should, as a member of the Committee, undertake the duty of investigating the subject and presenting a report upon it, or why, at the request of the President, a distinguished anonymity should have drafted a memorandum upon the case for the information of the Committee. So far as I am concerned, the facts of the case are so simple and self-evident, that the assistance of "distinguished" chemists is not needed for their comprehension. If the report presented by the Committee has been inspired by Dr. Frankland and his latent coadjutor, they have either ignored or misinterpreted the crucial facts of the case relating to myself. Their opinions

cannot alter the facts.

In reply to the conclusion arrived at by the Committee, and to the charge stated in the first paragraph of the special report of the Research Committee, I still adhere to the position stated in my letter to the President of January 9. (See Correspondence, page 2)

To substantiate that position, I refer first to the paper published by Freund and Beck in the *Berichte* of the German Chemical Society (xxvii, 433) on February 19, and repro-

duced in the Pharmaccutical Journal of March 3.

That paper contradicts the view then held by Mr. Dunstan, that aconitine and isaconitine had the same composition and were two different forms of benzoyl-aconine: it confirms the observation by Ehrenberg and Purfürst that acetic acid is produced in the bydrolysis of aconitine and their suggestion that aconitine might be an acetyl compound.†

^{*} The prejudicial suggestion made in the final paragraph of the special report and in Mr. Ekin's letter of March 4 as to the distribution of that pamphlet is entirely without foundation.

[†] Journ. für prakt. Chemie, xlv., 606, 607, 610, and Pharm. Journ., lii., 86

It also contains definite statements that the conversion of aconitine into isaconitine consists in the elimination of the acetyl group as acetic acid, by the intervention of the elements of water, and that constitutionally aconitine is therefore to be regarded as acetyl-benzoyl-aconine, a corresponding alteration being made in the formula representing the composition of aconine, the final product of the hydrolysis.

To further substantiate my position, I refer also to the communication made by Mr. Dunstan to the Chemical Society of Berlin, on February 25, and published in advance in the Pharmaceutical Journal of March 3. Ignoring altogether the observations of Ehrenberg and Purfürst, and their subsequent confirmation by Freund and Beck, Mr. Dunstan there states that the fact of aconitine losing acetic acid and forming picraconitine when it is hydrolysed, as stated by Freund and Beck, had "already been published" by him and his colleagues, and he there claims priority in regard to the publication of those facts, as well as the view that aconitine is acetyl-benzoyl-aconine, alleging that to be an "obvious conclusion" from the contents of the abstracts published in the Pharmaceutical Journal on January 20, and in the "Proceedings of the Chemical Society," issued on January 27.

Those are the published facts recapitulated in the retrospect of 1894, and, discordant as they are, I submit that no injustice was done by their statement for the purpose of indicating the positions taken by the persons concerned, since the statement of the facts was carefully worded so as to avoid conveying an opinion in any direction upon the points at issue, while leaving an open field for the persons interested to defend their conflicting claims, had they desired to do so. I submit that the matter might more prudently have been left in that position, than to have called for the publication of an exparte advocacy of Mr. Dunstan's claim to priority, which must of Lecessity have provoked retorts of an equally objectionable nature.

But since Mr. Dunstan's claim of priority has been pressed forward, I must state that its unfounded nature is proved by the total opposition of the views put forward in the papers published before February 19, and the views expressed by Freund and Beck in their paper. The contents of the so-called "original papers," subsequently published in the Journal of the Chemical Society, do not come into consideration as regards the question of priority, on account of their subsequent publication, and reference to them can only raise other questions. The opposite nature of the abstracts, and of Freund and Beck's first paper appears to me within the capacity of any person to recognise. It was, in fact, recognised by each of the pharmaceutical members of the Committee until the special meeting held on February 22, and I can only express astonishment that they should then have been induced to sign the special report presented to the Council at its last meeting.*

Finally, in reply to the special report of the Research Committee, I again state that no charges of any kind have been brought by me against the Director of the Research Laboratory. As to the finding of the Committee, it is in every particular contrary to published evidence, as shown below:—

1st. "Quantitative experimental evidence" confirming previous observations by Ehrenberg and Purfürst and showing that aconitine is acetyl-benzoyl-aconine, was published by Freund and Beck in the Berichte of the German Chemical Society on February 19, and an abstract of their paper appeared in the Pharmaceutical Journal of March 3. The statements to the same effect by Professor Dunstan and Mr. Carr were not published until March 15.

2nd. Whether or not Professor Dunstan and Mr. Carr derived, or made use of, any information published either by Messrs. Ehrenberg and Purfürst, or by Messrs. Freund and Beck, the information they gave was published and matter of common knowledge—in one case for eighteen months and

in the other for three weeks—before the publication of statements to the same effect by Professor Dunstan and Mr. Carr.

3rd. The three papers published by Professor Dunstan and Mr. Carr, before the appearance of Messrs. Freund and Beck's paper, do not contain any evidence that aconitine is acetyl-benzoyl-aconine, or any suggestion that aconitine differs in composition from isaconitine as shown by Freund and Beck. In those three papers there is not one word to indicate departure from Mr. Dunstan's repeated demonstrations that isaconitine "possesses the same chemical composition as aconitine and furnishes on hydrolysis the same decomposition products;" that aconitine and isaconitine "are both isomeric benzoyl-aconines, and are represented by the same formula" (Pharmaccutical Journal, Iii., 768).

In the first paper the only evidence produced is distinctly to the effect that aconitine and isaconitine have the same composition—that they are different forms of benzoylaconine.

In the second paper the indications of "quantitative experimental evidence" do not relate to the "hydrolysis of aconitine," the subject in regard to which priority is claimed; they relate to an entirely different alteration, and do not furnish any more ground for conclusions as to the relative constitution of aconitine and isaconitine than had been previously furnished by Ehrenberg and Purfürst's observation that acetic acid is produced in the hydrolysis of aconitine, and Groves' much earlier observation that acetic acid is given off when aconitine is heated (Pharmaceutical Journal, [3], iv., 295).

In the third paper there is absolutely no indication of "quantitative experimental evidence" at all; the only reference to the constitution of aconitine is the statement that it yields on hydrolysis "aconine and benzoic acid." The idea that, relatively to isaconitine, aconitine might be an acetyl compound is not put forward as representing an ascertained fact; but it is mentioned only as one among several speculations, still under investigation, which might or might not turn out correct, after further inquiry, precisely in the same manner as that very same speculation had been put forward in 1892 by Ehrenberg and Purfürst (Pharmaceutical Journal, lii., 86) .. How can it be claimed that the constitution acetyl benzoyl aconine was indicated in a paper in which it is stated that the author is still engaged in investigating "the origin and amount of acctic acid produced," also in determining whether pyraconitine is formed in corresponding quantity; or whether aconitine may not be an acetyl derivative which loses its acetyl group on hydrolysis? There are other important side issues, but everything revolves round that one point.

4th. This finding involves questions upon which I am probably as well entitled to form and to express an opinion as any member of the Research Committee; but as those questions are outside the scope of the subject upon which I am called upon to offer remarks, I shall not further refer to them.

Upon the basis of the indisputable facts above stated, my case is—

1st. That the paragraph in the Journal of January 5 is a truthful and impartial reflection of what had taken place, during 1894, in regard to aconitine investigation.

2nd. That in regard to the claim of priority, it was undesirable to discuss it in the *Journal*, since the evidence of published documents proves that it cannot be substantiated.

3rd. That no injustice has been done to Professor Dunstan and his colleagues, and that there is no foundation for the opinion that the published work of the Research Laboratory has not received proper notice in the Pharmaceutical Journal.

I submit that these three propositions are conclusively substantiated by the evidence bearing upon the question and—whatever complication may result from the enforced consideration of this unhappy affair—I confidently rely upon the justice of that conclusion being recognised by the Council, as well as my claim to have faithfully and impartially discharged my duty as editor of the Society's Journal.

Benj. H. Paul.

CAPE COLONY imported in 1894 230,491%, worth of pharmacentical ritide, in 1893 173,088% worth.

^{*} Altogether this report appears to be a desperate effort to defend the claim of priority, and by entering into matters outside the question affecting the editor of the Journal, the Committee has, in fact, taken the position of the Director of the Research Laboratory, rendering its action open to question as well as his, the judicial tone assumed in the final paragraph, for the direction of the Council to my prejudice, is therefore as inappro priate as the suggestions made in that paragraph are unfounded.

Counter Practice.

RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY SUBSCRIBERS IN COMPETITION,
AND COMMENTED UPON BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER:
WITH TYPICAL PRESCRIPTIONS IN EACH GROUP.

DYSPEPSIA.

ALKALINE MIXTURES FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Alkaline mixtures are best in cases of atonic dyspepsia and ill-health. Alkalies increase the flow of acid in the stomach, and should be taken after meals. They are often of special service in the dyspepsia of young people, who complain of lassitude backache, and headache.

Potass. bicarb.			31.	
Tinct. gent. co.			5ij.	
Tinct. lupuli			Зij.	
Tinct, calumbæ			3ij.	
Liq. taraxaci			5ij.	
Aq. distill. ad			ξvj.	
Misce et filtra.				

Cap. 3ss ter die ex aquà. Pil. rhei comp. . . . gr. v.

Cap i. h.s.s	(250)		
Sodii bicarb			5ij.
Sp. ammon. ar.			5iv.
Tinet. capsic.			ηxii.
Inf. auraut. co.			Ziij.
Aq. menth. pip. a	d		₹vj.
One-twelftb pa	rt in v	vater	three
times a day after	food.		(170)
Pot. bicarb			5ij.
Spt. ammou. aro:	nat.		3j.
Tinct. card. co.			5ij.
Spt. chloroform.			5iss.
Tinct. zingiberis			5ij.
Syrupi			3ss.
Aquæ ad			ξvj.
A sixth part	to be	take	n soon

 Sp, amm, co...
 5iss.

 Tr, nuc, vom.
 5j.

 Inf. gent. co. con. 1-7
 3vj.

 Aq. cblorof. ad
 3vj.

after breakfast, dinner, and tea.

Sod. bicarb. ..

(155)

.. 5j.

3ss. ter die ante cib.
If with constipation, add—

Ex. cascar. liq.	••	••	5ij. (115
Potass. citrat.			3ij.
Sodii bicarb			5j.
Sp. ammon. arom.		٠.	5ij.
Tr. calumbæ			5ij.
Aq. cbloroformi			žiij.
Aquæ ad	• •		ζvj.
м.			

Capt.	part. ser	st. ter	in di	ie antc
cibos.				(22)
Sod. bic.				3j.
Pot. bic.				5j.
Spt. am.		• •	• •	Ziij.
Ætb. ch	lo r	• •		Зij.
Aq. ad	••	• •		3 viij.
e part	. c. 3ss.:	succ_li	mon. j	prep. in

† part. c. 3ss. s	ucc_li	mon.	prep. in
stat. efferv.			(231)
Potass. bicarb.			3iss.
Tinct. card. co.			3iij.
Spt. am. arom.	••		3iij.

ter die sumer	ď.		(145)
м.			- 0
Inf. gent. ad			3 vi.
Spt. am. arom.	• •		3i ij .
C-1	• •	• •	onj.

Potass. bromide		Эiv.
Potass. bicarb	٠.	Эiv.
Sp. ammon. co		3iss.
Sp. chloroformi		Бj.
Inf. gentianæ co. ad		ã viij.
M. Fiat mistura.		

Inf. gentianæ co. a	ıd		ã viij.
M. Fiat mi	stura.		
Cap. coch. ij. a	mplum	ter	in die
inter cibos.			(103)
Sod. bicarb			5iss.
Pot. brom			gr. 80
Sp. am. co			5ij.
Tr. card. co			5ij.
Spt. chlorof			5iss.
Inf. calumb. ad			ξviij.
M. Ft. m.;			
7i tds			(00)

BISMUTHIC.

Here are several formulæ containing a soluble bismuth salt. Most of these mixtures will do good in cases of dyspepsia accompanied by pain, flatulence, and fulness after eating. Mist. bismuthi co. (Seller's) 5iv. Ext. cascaræ sag. liq. (miscible) Glycerol. pepsin .. 5ij. Glyc. acid. carbol. 11 xij. Syr. hypophos. co. . . Aq. caryopb. ad 5j. žviij. M. Ft. mist.

One-eight part 3	tim	es a de	v afte
food.			(193
Sodii bicarb.			5iss.
Liq. bismuthi			3vj.
Spt. ammon. ar.		• •	Ziij.
Acid. bydrocyan.	lil.		mxij.
Syr. zingib		٠.	3vi.
Inf. gent. co. ad			₹vj.
M.			
Cant For ton he			(0

	 	. (2,
Sodii bicarb	 	5ij.
Liq. bismuthi	 ٠.	5vj.
Sp. ammou. ar.	 	5iij.
Ac. hydrocy. dil.	 	õj.
Inf. gent. co. ad	 	3viij.
M.		
Iss. ter die p.c.		(19)

			(10)
Sodæ bicarb			5ij.
Liq. bismuthi			ξj.
Sp. am. co			5ij.
Liq. tarax			₹j.
Ex. chlorof	• •		3iss.
Inf. calumbæ ad			žviij.
M. Ft. mis	st.		
Iss. ter di .			(132)
Liq. bismuthi et	am	mon.	

Liq. bismuthi et	amn	on.	
citr			ξj.
Sodii bicarb			5ij.
Tinct. capsici			53.
Spt. chloroformi		٠.	51SS.
Infus. calumbæ			3ij.
Aquæ menth. pip.	ad		₹vj.
M. Ft. mist	t.		

3ss. ex 3ss. aqua	e ter	iu d	ie post
cibos sumeud.			(234)
Potass. bicarb.			3ij.
Mist. bism. coct.			3ij.
Pepsiu (Seller's)			₹vj.
Aquæ cblorofor.			₹vj.
Cant 7i ter die	nact	aibog	(47)

Sodæ bicarb	• •	• •	5].	
Liq. bismutbi			žj.	
Spt. cblorof			5ij.	
Spt. ammon. ar.			5iij.	
Ess. zingib			5ss.	
Aq. calcis ad			živ.	
Sig. : 3ss. thric	e daily	y after	food.	
			(206)
Pot. bicarb			5ij.	
L'q. bismuthi			5iv.	
Tr. capsici			5j.	
Tr. gent. co			5iij.	
Spt. chlorof			5iss.	
T C 3				
Inf. chirettæ ad			ξvj.	

Ft. mist.			
3ss. quater in	dic	sumend	l. post
cibos ex aqua.			(211)
Liq. bismutbi			Зij.
Sodæ carb			5iij.
Tr. byosc			3iv.
Spt_chlorof			Siii

Sodæ carb			5iij.
Tr. byosc			3iv.
Spt. cblorof			5iij.
Acid, hydrocyan, o	lil.		3j.
Inf. calumb. conc.			5vj.
Aquæ ad			3viij
M. Ft. mis	st.		
Cap. In. ex ac	nna.	ter d	ie po

Cap. 3p. ex aqua ter die post cibos. (203)

Liq. bism. et am. cit.	5vj.
Sodii bicarb	gr. lxxx.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil.	mxxiv.
Liq. strychniæ	ոլչե.
Tr. card. co	3ij.
Aq. mentb. pip. ad	žviij.
Cap. 3j. t. d.s.	(9)
Potass. bicarb	gr. 15
Liq. bismutbi	m 20

2. 000	CE. DIOCETO			0
Liq.	bismutbi	••		ոլ 20
Sp. a	amm. co			พ 20
Sp. 6	chlorof			ղլ 10
Αq.	menth. pi	p. ad		3j.
	Misce.	Mitte 3vi	ij. or	q.s.

To be taken after meals when required. (38)

Spirit. ammon, ar m.	• •	5v.
Liq. bismuthi		5v.
Spirit. chloroformi		5ij
Infus. gentian. ad		3iv
M.		

Siz.: A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water quarter of an hour before meals. Shake the bottle.

Sp. ammon. ar.	 	5v.
Sp. cblorof	 	5ij.
Liq. bismuthi	 	5v.
Infus. gentian. ad	 	živ.
M.		

Sig.: A teaspoonful	thrice	dai
in water before meals.		(5
Soda bicarb	:	5ij.

DOGE DIOGED	• •	• •	31].
Liq. bismutb.			ξj.
Syrup auraut.		٠.	5iv.
Inf. gent. co. conc.			Зj.
Aq. chlorof. ad			3 viij
Ft. mist.			
3j. ter die post c	ibos.		(19:

The following mixtures contain an insoluble salt of bismuth, and equally are suitable in cases of dyspepsia accompanied by pain, flatulence, discomfort after eating, &c.

Sodii sulphocarb.	 	5ij.
Bismuth. subnit.	 	5ii.
P. tragac. co.	 	Эi.
Tr. nucis vom.	 	5ij
Spt. am. arom.	 	5ij
Aq. menth. pip. ad	 	3 V
M. Ft. mis		0.,

3ss. ter in die post cibos.

(169)

Bism. subnit.			gr. x.
Sodæ bicarb			gr. x.
Mueil. trag			q.s.
Aq. chlorof			mx.
Tr. nucis vom.			mv.
Aq. ad			3j.
T.d.s. post cib. m	itte :	žviij.	
Ext. cascar. sag. li	q		Ξj.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	• •	• •	3 j.
M.			
3j. primo mane	c.	aqua	pro re
nata.			(147)
Bismuth. carb.			5ij.
Sodii bicarb			5ij.
Duly to see			

Sodii bicarb			5ij.
Pulv. tragac. ver.			gr. xx.
Tinct. zingiberis			3vj.
" cascarillæ			3j.
Aq. menth. pip. ad	l		₹viij.
M. Ft. mis	t.		
Signa. : An eight	th part	tob	e taken
in a little water sl	ortly :	after	meals

	(33)
	gr. 4
	gr. 0
	gr. 2
	ղ10
	າຖ10
	gr. 1
••	ող 30
	5j.
	3j
	(17)

M. Ft. mist.		
		5ij.
٠.		5iij.
		5j.
		5iij.
		5ij.
		3j.
		5ij.
• •		₹vj.

Sig.: 3ss. ter die sd. post cibos. (232)

Bismuth. carb. .. P. tragac. comp. ..

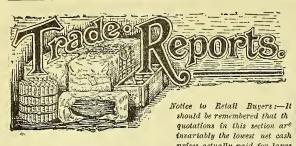
Spt. myristice			5iij.
Acid. hydrocyau. di	1.		5ss.
Inf. gentianæ co. ad	l	'	₹vj.
M. Ft. mist.			
Capiat 3ss ter in die	€.		(73)
Bismuth. carbou.			5j.
Sodii bicarbonatis		٠.	5ij.
Pulv. acaciæ			5j.
Mag. carb. pond.			5ij.
Tinct. limonis			3ss.
Acid. bydrocyanic.	lil.		mvj.
Aqua ad			Zvi.

		(136)
Bism. carb.	 	 Siij.
Sod. bicarb.	 	 5iij.
Mnc. trag.	 	 3j.
Tr. lupuli	 	 5vj.
Aq. ad	 • •	 5vj.
3.5		

3ss. ex aq. ter in die sumend.

M. Ess. ter die ante	cibos.	(27
Bismutb. carb.		 5j.
Sodii bıcarb.		 5j.
Spt. cbloroform.		 5j.
Syrup, aurantii		 3j.
Aqua ad		 ãvj₊
Ft. mist.		

Cap. 3ss. ter i	n die po	st cib.	. (76)+
Bismutb. carb.			5j.
Sod. bicarb			5j.
Pulv. acacia			3j.
Sp. cblorof			5iss.
lnf. gent			Ziv.
Aq. ad			3 viij.
M. Ft. n	nist.		
Cap. 3j. ter in		(50)	



prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 18.

CONSIDERING the temporary cessation of trade caused by the holidays, business has been very satisfactory in the drug and chemical markets, and the prices of the leading articles are fairly well maintained. The export trade is fairly brisk, and a considerable improvement in the shipments of goods to the East is confidently expected. The bank-rate remains at 2 per cent. Bar silver has further risen from $30\frac{3}{8}d$. per oz. last Thursday to $30\frac{5}{8}d$. per oz. Among the few alterations which have occurred in crude drugs it should be mentioned that Balsam Peru is held for somewhat higher figures. Citronella oil has considerably advanced, both on the spot and for delivery, and the quotation for shipment of Star-anise oil is also higher. Chinese Soy is a little dearer. Chinese and Japanese drugs are generally very firmly held, although no actual improvements can yet be quoted beyond those for the two articles just named. Insect-flowers and Menthol are very firmly held, and there is an impression that some improvement may shortly be seen in Cod-liver oil. The Opium market is quite neglected, and all indications point to a further decline in the drug. In sympathy with this fact the prices of Morphia and Codeia have been reduced by the manufac-Caffeine is practically unobtainable on the spot, all small parcels coming into the market realising extreme prices. In Quining the feeling is somewhat firmer, and the shilling-limit has been reached in the second-hand. Cream of tartar, as well as Tartaric and Citric acids, firmly held, and tending higher. Quicksilver, although not yet raised in price by the largest importers, is exceedingly firm in the second-hand, and an advance would not be surprising In that case we shall probably see a rise of at least 1d. per Ib. all round in Mcrcurials. Camphor, both the crude and the refined article, without alteration. In "cutside' markets there have been few alterations, but those that have occurred are generally towards higher prices. Shellac, for instance, is decidedly dearer, Japan wax a little firmer, and Chinese Galls maintain the advance. In Spices little or no business has been done this week, no auctions having been held either in this article or in any of the other commodities of pharmaceutical interest. A better feeling prevails in the Tea market. Heavy Chemicals are mostly unchanged. Benzol is a little easier. Oils are generally dearer: Linsced oil, landed, costs 20s. to-day; refined Rape oil, 22s. 6d.; and refined Cotton seed oil, 18s. to 19s. per cwt. Cocoanut and Olive oils are firmer, but Turpentine is easier; American, on the spot, $22s \ 4\frac{1}{2}d$. per cwt. The great advance in Petroleum is checking business. American cil stands to-day at 9d. to $9\frac{1}{2}d$.; Russian, at $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per gallon.

The Liverpool Market.

Our correspondent, writing on April 17, says that in Gums the trade in Arabic acacia gum is still limited, the consumption at present being evidently small. Soudun sorts are maintained in a fairly steady position with a small stock, and 57s. 6d. is the lowest quotation for a fair average quality; other grades are unchanged, with little passing. In African ginger there has been considerable movement; sales commenced at 23s. 6d., and now 27s. per cwt. has been paid for sound root; stocks are being perceptibly reduced, and holders are talking of yet higher figures in the near future. Canary-seed has not improved its position during the holidays, as good Turkish is now procurable at 38s. per quarter. Kola-nuts have been in good demand, and all arrivals have met with ready buyers at prices in the neighbourhood of 1s. per lb. for sound nuts. Cream of tartar is much firmer at 64s. to 65s. per cwt, and higher prices are reported to arrive from France and Spain. Thirtyfive bales of Jaborandi offered at auction, but failed to find buyers, as the quality left much to be desired. Castor oil is firm at 2d for good seconds Calcutta, and the same price is asked for first-pressure French; Madras is held for 2d. per lb.; the market for Castor oil, in all positions, is very strong, and holders are looking for much better figures shortly. Small sales of Chilian anise have been made at 23s. per cwt. Beeswax continues scarce, and holders are very firm at late rates. Potashes are obtainable at 22s. 3d., and pearlashes at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Lime juice: The Hilda has arrived from Montserrat with 487 puncheons. Guinca-grains are quiet at 15s. to 16s. per cwt.

The Amsterdam Market.

Our correspondent in Amsterdam writes on April 12, that of Sumatra Benzoin 523 boxes are to be sold by auction on April 19; nearly the whole of this is of recent importation. The parcel includes 100 boxes of fine seconds, valued at 90c. to 95c. per half-kilo; 70 boxes very good seconds, valuation from 77½c. to 85c.; 258 boxes good seconds, valuation 70c. to 80c.; and 95 boxes fair seconds, valuation 55c. to 65c. Arrivals have been very heavy lately, almost every steamer bringing in consignments. Oil of Cojuput unaltered without business to report. The Cubeb market has become very dull, only about 16 bales of cultivated berries valued at from 20c. to 22½c. and 36 bales coarse berries at 17c. to 22c. have been sold at slightly above the valuation. Cassia fistula.—Very quiet. There is no inquiry at all on the spot; on the other hand there has been some demand for shipment both by sail and by steamship.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemical-market.

Our Newcastle-on-Tyne correspondent writes:-"There is little change to report in the general condition of the chemical-market here; it continues dull. chemical market here; it continues dull. Owing to the Easter holidays business has been generally suspended. The demand for shipment has increased to some extent, but yet. considering the time of the year, it is by no means what it should be. The outlook, however, may be regarded as promising, especially as regards trade with the Baltic ports. Prices remain without material change. Bleaching-powder continues in fair demand, but prices are decidedly in buyers' favour—viz, 7l. per ton net softs, and 7l. 5s. per ton net hards. Hyposulphite of soda retains its firm position at unchanged rates. Recovered sulphur is scarce, with fair inquiry at from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton in 2-cwt. bags. Silicate of soda: 140° Tw, 3l 10s. per ton net; 100° Tw. 31. 2s. 6d. per ton net; 75° Tw, 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton net; brown and green lump, 4l. 10s. and 4l. 7s. 6d. respectively. Sulphocyanides have taken a slightly higher tone, Barium now standing at 5d. per 1b, and Ammonium at 7d. per 1b. Saltcake is also in better request. Yellow prussiate of potash is nominally 9d. per lb., but for large orders a reduction might be obtained. Chlorate of potash is unchanged at $4\frac{3}{3}d$, and Chlorate of soda at $6\frac{5}{3}d$. per lb. Moderate orders for pure white Sulphate of alumina and Blanc fixe have passed. Chloride of barium has declined slightly, but a rise in prices may be expected shortly, on account of the intended convention amongst the German manufacturers.'

The New York Drug-market.

Writing under date of April 10, our New York correspondent says:-"The market cortinues devoid of specu

lative interest save in gum chiele and in Eastern drugs. The former has paused at 50c. in its upward movement, and the market appears to be in a waiting attitude with a tendency to lower prices. The steady advance in the price of silver causes a corresponding improvement in the position of Eastern drugs generally. No large transactions are reported, but holders of anise and cassia oils have advanced their quotations slightly. Anise oil is firm at 1.52½ to 1.55, and cassia at 1.12½ to 1.15. Opium is very quiet at \$2 quoted for single cases, though \$1.90 could probably be accepted. Quininc is in steady demand in jobbing quantities, while some improvement is noted in the inquiry from manufactures. P. & I. extract of liquorice has recently been reduced to 24c. A decline has occurred in Norwegian cod-liver oil at \$30 to \$35 per barrel. Menthol is in limited demand at \$4.20 to \$425 for Japanese. Chlorate of potash is improving, with sales of English at 9\(\frac{a}{2}\)c. to 10c. Nitrate of soda has improved materially, and is firm at \$1.65 to \$1.75 as to quantity and holder. Peppermint oil is dull at nominally \$1.65 to \$1.80 for bulk oil, though less would be accepted. H.G.H. is quoted openly at \$2.20, and could probably be bought for \$215. Two hundred and twenty-five bales of Mexican sarsaparilla have arrived and been taken up at 6c. In a jobbing way $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. is wanted, a decline. Senega is quoted at 28c, for Manitoba and 29c, for Minnesota. Jalap has still further weakened and may be had at 15c, for first brands. Golden seal has advanced to 19c, on the spot under considerable purchases by manufacturers.'

The Petroleum Boom.

The principal event of interest in the produce-markets has been the extraordinary advance in petroleum. The article has been increasing in price for a considerable time; but the rise since the beginning of the present month has exceeded anything of the kind experienced for many years. years ago the quotation in America was 55c. per barrel; in January of the present year it \$1; on Saturday last \$1.99, and on Wednesday \$2.70. In the afternoon of the same day, however, a violent "slump" occurred, owing to the cessation of purchases on the part of the Standard Oil Company, and the closing quotation was \$2.17 per barrel. The excitement in the oil-fields of Ohio, South Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Western Virginia is intense, the whole population being described as "oil crazy." Nearly 2,000 new wells have been drilled; but up to the present, it is said, the majority of the prospectors have gained nothing by the boom, as no new discoveries of importance have been made. It is exceedingly difficult to form an accu-rate opinion of what is going on in oil, as the Standard Oil Company, the champion wire-puller, never shows its hand. On the one side it is asserted that for some time the output has been 20,000 barrels a day short of the consumption, which is said to have been exceedingly heavy last winter, and that the upward move is merely the natural result of unduly depressed prices and decrease of supplies; on the other, that the whole thing is a "rig" of the Oil Trust. It is reported that that concern has lately been buying up everything in the shape of oil wells upon which it could lay its hands, and has spent \$2,000,000 for "oil rights" in Pennsylvania and West Virginia alone within the last two months. Another report has it that the Standard Oil Company has long been fighting the Russian producers, who can lay down oil at any port of the United Kingdom at 4d. per gallon and make a profit, and is now about to enter into an agreement with the Russians, dividing the world between the two concerns, and so placing the unfortunate consumer, according to his "location," either under Uncle Sam's beaver hat or under the Russian fur-cap, in any case bleeding him as heavily as can be done with safety. Meanwhile, the Scotch oil-distillers are also taking advantage of the situation. At a meeting of the Scottish oiltrade held on April 12, at the offices of the Broxburn Company, it was resolved to raise the price of burning-oil 1d. per gallon to $5\frac{3}{4}d$ per gallon, in sympathy with the rise in American and Russian oils. This is the first advance made in Scottish oil for a period of eight years. It was also decided that sales should only be made for immediate consumption, and that the prices should be subject to day-to-day revision. On April 17 another meeting took place at Glasgow, when a further advance of 2d. per gallon in burning oil was decided upon. The total advance on the week is expected to increase the profits of the Scotch companies at the rate of about 210,000l. per annum. As a result of this a great advance has taken place on the Glasgow Stock Exchange in the prices of the oil companies' shares. Pumpherston advanced 40s., Young's paraffin 26s. 6d, and Broxburn 38s. 3d. At the commencement of the year Pumpherston stood at 4l. 12s. 8d., Young's paraffin 1l., and Broxburn at 8l., whilst to-day they are respectively 10l. 15s, 3l. 0s. 6d, and 13l. 13s. 9d. The market is in an extremely feverish state. Many holders of oil shares, who in the past have experienced most severe losses, are now clearing out.

ACID (CITRIC).—Steady, at unchanged prices—namely, 1s. $1\frac{3}{4}d$. to 1s. 2d. per lb. The price of concentrated Lemonjuice is 14l. per ton, f.o.b.

ACID (OXALIC).—Steady at $3\frac{5}{8}d$. per lb. net delivery at railway station, London.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Firmly held, at $10\frac{3}{4}d$. to 11d. per lb. from the English makers. Foreign acid in *Crystals* or *Powder* is firm at $10\frac{1}{2}d$. to $10\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb.

BALSAM (PERU) is again quoted higher, although we have not heard of much business; 10s. per lb. is asked nominally for good quality of direct import, but we believe that it would be possible, with an order, to buy the same kind at 9s. 6d. or perhaps at 9s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. On the spot bids of 9s. have been refused.

BALSAM (TOLU).—Firmly held, at 1s. 3d. per lb. for good quality; offers of 1d. less have been declined.

Benzoin.—The total exports of gum benzoin from the Dutch Indies were:—

1889-90 1890-1 1891-2 1892-3 Kilos. . . 820,864 930,454 873,598 876,890

BENZOL.—Easier; 90 per cent. can now be bought at 1s. 1d. to 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.; 50 per cent. at about $\frac{1}{2}d$. less per gallon.

CAFFEINE.—Again dearer. For a few odd parcels from 25s. to 27s. per 1b. has been paid on the spot. Sales are also said to have been made at 21s. per 1b. for August delivery. All this business was done by second-hand holders. The American market continues to be much higher than that in London; from \$8.50 up to \$10 per 1b. being asked in the States, where, however, the drug is protected by a 20 or 25 per-cent. duty.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—A fair amount of business was transacted in *Chinese* camphor just before the Easter holidays, but prices have not been allowed to transpire. On the spot no business has been done, and the quotations remain from 115s. to 120s. for *Chinese* and 125s. for *Japan* camphor-To-day's cif. quotation for Japan is 117s. 6d., April-June.

Cantharides.— $Chinese\ flies$ are selling quietly at 1s. per lb. in small quantities.

CINCHONA.—A parcel of about 90 packages of natural Bolivian *Calisaya* bark, H.F. brand, has just arrived. It is likely to sell well. The last parcel realised about 2s. per lb. for sound quality.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar cloves remain quiet, with some business at $2\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for June-August delivery.

COCAINE.—The manufacturers of cocaine on April 10 reduced their price for Hydrochlorate by 9d., making the current quotation as follows:—For lots under 25 oz., 19s. 9d.; from 25 to 100 oz, 19s. 6d.; 100 oz. and more, 19s. 3d. per oz. These quotations are for Cocaine packed in tins; in 1-oz. bottles the price is 3d. per oz. more.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Firmer, at 65s. per cwt. for best white French Crystals. Powder is steady, at 67s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—Small sales of good Malta seeds have been made at up to 40s. per cwt.

GALANGAL-ROOT.—Very scarce at 18s. to 20s. nominally.

GALLS (CHINESE).—The last business on the spot has been at the rate of 57s. 6d. per cwt. for usual shape, but nothing is now obtainable below 60s. per cwt. For arrival 56s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid.

GUM KINO.—Genuine East Indian Kino is not offering in first hand. The price is nominally 24l per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The following are the current quotations for Dalmatian insect-flowers:—Closed flowers, 100s. to 124s.; half-open flowers, 71s. to 84s.; open flowers, 52s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt., London terms. It is said that the position in Triëste is very much firmer, owing to continued buying on the part of American firms. May and June are the chief business months for insect-flowers, and the position seems favourable for an advance in price. The following statistical figures are of interest:—Stock in Triëste on December 31, 1894, 359 5 tons; on January 31, 1895, 341 9 tons; on March 31, 1895, 255 4 tons:—

On March 31	Stock in Triëste. Tons	London Price for Open Flowers per cwt.
1895	255	52/- to 53/6
1894	300	61/- to 63/6
1893	117	49/- to 54/-
1892	266	57/6
1891	201	68 6
1890	138	80/- to 84/-
1889	90½	144/-

JABORANDI — Fine quality is not to be bad in London. A parcel which has been offered before will again be shown at the next drug-sales.

JALAP.—Quiet at 1s. per lb. nominally for good Vera Cruz.

KAMALA.—Selling slowly at 10d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Very firmly held and apparently inclined to advance, although 15s. 6d. per lb. would still buy on the spot.

OIL (CASTOR).—Reports from Calcutta, dated March 27, state that in consequence of the low prices ruling for this article the production is very small. The arrivals of Castorseed from up-country remain small. The price in London for East Indian castor oil is $2\frac{1}{4}d$, to $2\frac{3}{8}d$, per lb. for best, and about $\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb. less for second-quality Calcutta.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The London quotation remains 135s, per barrel for best Norwegian. The following, dated April 4, is from a Norwegian correspondent:—"The Lofoten fishery is now drawing near its close. The fish are leaving the grounds, and stormy weather has been prevalent during the last week. Most of the fishing fleet will break up before Easter, and the majority of the oil-works are also preparing to close. It is likely, therefore, that the quantity of cod-liver oil at Lofoten (10,700 hectolitre up till March 31) will be only insignificantly increased. From Finmarken livers are reported very lean, in some quarters even too lean for the steam-extracting of cod-liver oil. Prices have been nominally 125-135 sh., but actually there has been no business done since February. Norwegian exporters have been holding off rather than yielding to losing prices, and if foreign importers should now step forward, we may expect a firm market."

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There has been an upward movement in Oil of citronella, which is exceedingly scarce in all positions. On the spot the quotation for native brands in bottles is 1s. 4d. per oz., for tins 1s. 2d. per oz., business having already been done in the last-named variety at 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz. For shipment there is very little offering; business has been done at $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., c.i.f. terms, in drums for shipment within the next six months, and 1s. per lb. is now asked. There appears to be nothing practically available for immediate shipment. Oil of lemongrass remains quiet at $1\frac{5}{2}d$, to $1\frac{3}{4}d$. per oz. Oil of cassia is still quoted firmly on the spot at 5s. per lb. for oil guaranteed to contain 70 to 75 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde; ordinary qualities 4s. 9d. per lb. For shipment, according to a telegram received today from China, nothing is to be had. Star anise oil scarce at 6s. 3d. per lb., landed terms. The quotation from China is higher, a cablegram to-day mentioning 6s. 5d., c.i.f.

OPIUM.—The London market remains neglected, Druggists' qualities being much pressed for sale, while soft shipping are rather firmer beld. The quotations remain as follows: good to fine soft shipping, 11s. to 11s. 9d. per lb.; good to fine Smyrna, 9s. to 9s 6d.; druggists' seconds, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; Persian, of which some small sales have been made lately, 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. according to quality.

The following reports are from our correspondents in Turkey: Smyrna, April 6:—"Prices are from 4d. to 6d. per lb. lower all round since my report of March 30. They are at present:—Karahissar, 8s. 3d.; Verli, 8s. 3d.; Karahissar tale quale, 7s. 10d.; Yerli tale quale, 7s. 10d.; Current tale quale, 7s. 8d.; Sightly seconds, 7s. 10d.; Holland grades, 8s. 6d. per lb, f.o.b. The prices may recede another few pence later on if there should be no demand; but for the present we cannot expect anything lower than to-day's quotations." Constantinople, April 5:—Opium continues on the downward tack. News from the interior points to abundant sowings which have, so far, been favoured with perfect weather. Whether the same condition of things will continue to the end cannot as yet be foreseen. Should such be the case however, the yield, so far as can be seen at present, will be large. Any present estimates of the outturn are premature, though some people talk of 10,000 cases. The market is quiet, at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d., f.o.b., nominal, there being neither buyers nor sellers at this parity.

OPIUM ALKALOIDS.—In sympathy with the decline in opium, the manufacturers of opium alkaloids have this week reduced their quotations. *Morphia* is 2d. lower, the present quotation being: for powder 4s. 5d. per oz. for 1,000-oz. lots, and 4s. 7d. for smaller wholesale quantities; for crystals, 4s. 7d. and 4s. 9d. respectively. *Codeia* has been reduced from 6d. to 9d. per oz., according to brand, the present quotation being 10s. 9d. per oz.

QUICKSILVER.—Much firmer. The importers' price remains at 6l. 15s, per bottle, and in second hand notbing can be bad below 6l. 14s. It is very likely that there may shortly be a further rise, followed by an advance in mercurials.

QUININE.—A very firm market. For a few thousand ounces of second-hand German bulk 1s. per oz. is said to have been paid a few days ago, and that appears at present to be the lowest quotation.

SENEGA-ROOT.—Fairly steady at 1s. 5d. per lb. for good quality.

SHELLAC has been in improved demand, but no public sales have been held this week. Since the bolidays about 500 cases have been sold for delivery at 110s. for T.N. orange May-June and July. Business is also being done for arrival at 106s. for April-June, and 105s. 6d. to 106s. May-July, c.i.f.

SOY (CHINESE) is from $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1d. dearer; $10\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11d. per gallon being asked.

STAR-ANISE.—Very dull of sale. Nominally the price is 70s. per cwt. for good, genuine *Chinese*, but it would probably be possible to buy at 67s. 6d. per cwt.

TEA.—The tea market has been practically closed since the holidays and no sales will be held till Monday; but there is rather a better feeling all round, and more doing in the country than is sometimes the case at Easter, so that the sales will probably reopen fairly steadily. The absence of interest in the forthcoming Budget is very noticeable this year, and it is taken for granted that there will be no opportunity for remission of tea-duty this year at any rate. Dealers consequently have nothing like the accumulation of bonded stock waiting to be cleared after the Budget that they had last year. Even if, however, the unforeseen should happen, a sufficient interval is always given for working off duty-paid stock, so that it is quite unnecessary for retailers to inconvenience themselves by running down duty-paid stock almost to zero.

Tonca Beans.—Quiet at the following prices:—Angostura good bold frosted, nominally 7s. 6d. per lb. $Par\acute{a}$, ordinary foxy to fair, 7d. to $10\frac{1}{2}d$.; medium to good black, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

WAX (JAPAN) may be had in good pale squares on the spot at 27s. per cwt. There has been more business doing for arrival, 25s. 6d. c.i.f. April-May shipment hav been paid, and there are said to be further buyers at t t price. A transaction is also reported at 25s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f. Liverpool. The advance is said to be due to the receipt of American orders.

Motes of Movelties.

VELUTINA POLISHING-CLOTH.

MESSRS. F. PARTINGTON & Co., of 42 Bow Lane, Cheap-side, E.C., have undertaken the agency for a new polishing-cloth, called the Velutina. This cloth is an excellent substitute for chamois leather, and it may be used for many household purposes, such as cleaning windows, polishing silverware, furniture, brassware—indeed, any article upon which a good shine is desired—and it has the estimable advantage of being washable. The cloth may also be used as a duster. We imagine that chemists at home and in the colonies will find a ready sale for "Velutina," especially as the makers produce it in six sizes, and do it up attractively. We understand that it yields a good profit.

KENT'S FLOWER-POT LIFTER.

MESSRS. G. B. Kent & Sons, the well-known brush-makers, have patented an arrangement for lifting flower-pots in and out of their stands. This is the arrangement:—



And this shows it in operation :-



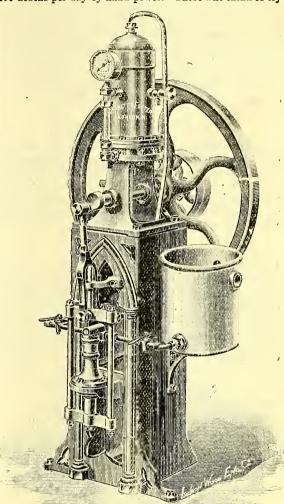
ANOTHER INDUCEMENT.

THE difficulty of finding a novel attraction for such an old favourite as the marking-ink prepared by "the daughter of the late John Bond" must be great, but Mr. Hickisson is equal to it. The latest thing we have from him is a neat showcard in crimson and purple, which bears a dummy 1s. bottle of the ink and a sample of the linen-stretcher which is presented free with each bottle of the ink, in addition to the rubber stamp for which each purchaser gets a voucher. No wonder "the daughter of the late John Bond" is as fresh to each new generation of retailers as she was to some of us who gladly sold her ink when it cost more than 60s. a gross. We understand that the showcards are obtainable through wholesalers with supplies of ink, but any who have difficulty may communicate with the proprietor, at 75 Southgate Road, N.

A NEW "NIAGARA."

MESSES. BARNETT & FOSTER, Eagle Wharf Road, N., are making a new size, "Z," of their aërated-water machine, well

known as the "Niagara," the chief features of which are its automatic action and upright principle—characteristics which adapt it well for chemists' purposes. The "Z" machine, although the smallest automatic aëration apparatus in the market, produces aërated beverages at the rate of 100 dozens per day by hand-power. Those who think of try-



ing what they can do in this department cannot begin better than with a "Niagara," for it does not mean additional premises, while it is so simple in action that they can with it fill up any spare moment and bottles at the same time. This particularly applies to country and colonial chemists, to whom the carriage on waters is a serious thing.

ARMBRECHT'S GIFTS.

OUR great advertisers are not content nowadays with telling the world by lavish expenditure what good things they have to sell; but many of them are constantly on the look-out for something new to supply at less than cost-price, or probably to give away. It pays, we suppose; at any rate, it is hardly the business of the ordinary mortal to trouble himself on that point. It pays him, anyhow, to receive the benefits. Messrs. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co., the makers of the celebrated coca wine, are the benefactors whose liberality calls forth these remarks. These are what we find in their latest parcel: (1) A lot of cardboard cigar-cases with pretty designs on them, testifying to the merits of the famous coca wine; (2) tome aluminium penholders, simi-

larly inscribed; (3) a monumental map of London, indicating by well-produced illustrations where we may find Messrs Armbrecht, Nelson & Co., and a great many other firms, and what their places look like when we do find them; and finally (4), a volume of 574 pages, entitled the "World Almanac, 1895," which contains an encyclopædia of current information, facts, and statistics, and only mentions the coca wine at the beginning and end. We are not sure what one has to do to deserve all these presents; but we notice that Messrs. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. are advertising their desire to give away 1 and 2 to anyone who applies for them. We hope they will be abundantly assisted by our subscribers in carrying out their benevolent purposes.

A NEW VACCINATION SHIELD.

THE pneumatic vaccination shield is something new which chemists should look after. It is simply a pneumatic ring so arranged as to surround the pustules and protect them from the clothing. Cole's Pneumatic Shield Company (Limited), Dublin, are the makers, and the shields may be obtained from such firms as Edwards, Sanger, and Lynch, who are the agents.

FORDHAM'S NOVELTIES.

MESSRS. W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED) may always be relied upon to provide something new, though their goods are sometimes not just the kind of things which an orthodox chemist would stock. Their two latest are figured below. The thing which looks like a milk-can is one of the table pepper-mills so common on the Continent, but of a new and attractive design. The other picture represents a cheap American bicycle-alarm, entitled the "Develine." It





is in the form of a whistle, but emits a sound which Messrs. Fordham describe as "hideous, unearthly, melodious, and soothing." It is not for us to reconcile their adjectives, which, we suppose, are offered to cyclists for selection.

Business Changes.

Mr. James Tomlinson, chemist and druggist, 2 Tindall Square, Chelmsford, has just completed important alterations and improvements at his pharmacy.

MESSRS. THOMAS GLOVER & SON (Mr. Vincent Wood), Nottingham, have acquired the business of Mr. Thomas Huckerby, surgical elastic-hosiery manufacturer, Carlton, near Nottingham.

MESSRS. HEADLAND & Co. have removed their branch establishment in London Road, Brighton (which they took over from Mr. Arnold a short time since), to much larger and more convenient premises on the opposite side of the road.

AN INEFFECTUAL REMEDY.—Dulcie (whose temperature has just been taken): "Thank vou, mammie; but it dee n't seem to do my head much good."

Personalities.

THE Battersea Vestry have increased the salary of Mr. C. E. Cassal, F.I.C., the public analyst, from 1001. to 2001. per annum, having regard to the order of the Vestry that the number of samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis is to be increased from 100 to 300 per year.

Some time ago Mr. J. Lawson Johnston, of Sydenham, the Chairman of Bovril (Limited), was selected by the Liberals of the Dartford division of Kent as their Parliamentary candidate in opposition to Sir William Hart Dyke, M.P., the sitting member. Mr. Johnston has now decided, for reasons of health, to withdraw from the candidature.

MR. ALDERMAN DUCKWORTH, of Rochdale, the Liberal candidate at Warwick, is the Chairman of Boots (Limited). He is the proprietor of a number of grocery-stores in Lancashire, and has been weaver, soldier, and town missionary. He has been twice Mayor of Rochdale, and is now President of the Annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches.

MR. FRANK R. SQUIRE, of San Remo, last week received a very handsome scarf-pin of diamonds and sapphires from the Empress Frederick, which her Majesty describes as "a small token of her gratitude for all the help and kindness shown during the stay of their Majesties at San Remo." Mr. Squire had already received the appointment of "Hofapoteker" (German Court Chemist), and is also gazetted chemist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE Athenaum of April 13 gives some interesting particulars of the late Mr. Robert Fitch, F.S.A., who died at Norwich on April 4, whose death was noted in our obituary last week. He was, it is stated, a good instance of a man who made a reputation for himself as an antiquary and geologist by his own sagacity and force of character, without any of those social or educational advantages which are regarded as necessary conditions of success in life. Born at Ipswich in 1802, he was sent to the grammar-school of his native town, where he acquired a smattering of Latin and Greek, and was apprenticed to his brother, a chemist and druggist in a small way of business in the town. Subsequently he became an assistant in a shop in London, and in 1827 removed to Norwich, where he entered into partnersbip with his brother-in-law, Mr. Chambers, and where for the next sixty years he continued to serve behind the counter with the utmost regularity till some five or six years. ago, when his health began to break down. To the last he might be seen any day wearing his large white apron and waiting on his customers as if he had no other thought than about small gains. Yet as early as 1844 he had been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and was already known as a vigilant and accomplished collector of local antiquities with a remarkably quick eye and a sound judgment. He was one of the founders of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, became its honorary secretary in 1859, and treasurer in 1872. He was one of the first who took a lively interest in the flint implements of the drift, and some of his best specimens have figured more than once in works upon the antiquity of man. His collection of mediaval rings and seals, every one of which was picked up in the neighbourhood of Norwich, is large and valuable. He was in frequent communication with some of the most eminent men of science and antiquaries. In 1858 he was appointed a magistrate for the city of Norwich, and at the time of his death was the oldest magistrate on the bench. In 1267 he served the office of sheriff. He discharged the office of honorary curator of the museum, and drew up a catalogue of the antiquities gathered together there. In 1892, when he was compelled by advancing years to retire from business, he executed a deed of gift by which he presented his antiquarian and geological collections to the Norwich Museum, taking upon himself the whole expense of providing suitable cases, in which they are preserved and exhibited to the best advantage of visitors; and be directed that these should be kept together in a 100m adapted for their reception, and be called the 'Fitch Collection.

Practical Hotes and Formulæ.

ELASTIC CACAO-BUTTER BOUGIES.

KREMEL mentions in the *Pharm. Post* that flexible cacacbutter bougies can be made by mixing cocoa-butter with half its weight of powdered gum, adding the medicament, and massing with a drop of water for each 15 gr. of the mixture. Then mould in a press-machine.

PHOSPHORUS PASTILLES.

THESE may be made, according to Kremel, by dissolving the phosphorus in cocoa-butter, then massing with cocoa-powder, and forming into pastilles, which should be covered with chocolate. It is better to coat the pastilles with toluvarnish before putting on the chocolate coating.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF IRON.

RONDE gives the following in *Pharm. Wochenschrift* for producing a yellow granular preparation:—

Ferri ammonio-cit.	• •	 • •	 žiss.
Sodii bicarb		 	 3 viiss
Acidi citrici		 	 žvį.
Puly, sacch, alb		 	 žxv.

Mix the dry powders. Separately dissolve ferri am. cit. 3 iss, in aqua 5v., and acid. citric. 3 iss. in S.V.R. 3 iij. Mix, and make the powder into a paste with the mixture and as much S.V.R. as is required. Rub this paste through a suitable-sized sieve, and dry the granules.

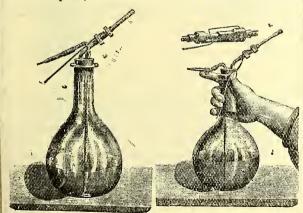
ESSENCE FOR MULLED WINE.

Tincture of oran	ge		• •	• •		50 c	lrops
Oil of lemon						10	,,
Oil of cloves						2	,,
Oil of cinnamon						2	•,
Rectified spirit				••		3	oz.
Water	• •	• •	• •		••	11	"

A dessertspoonful of this is added to a bottle of wine sufficiently sweetened.—Drogisten Zeitung.

A NEW WASH-BOTTLE.

THE wash-bottle shown in the subjoined engravings is one designed by Mr. Geo. C. James, who states in the Scientific American that he has used it for three years, and it has proved convenient. The first figure represents the bottle complete; the other shows it in use, and also shows



a large-scale view of the valve. Its construction is obvious. The wire crosses a piece of rubber tubing. When the wire is depressed it squeezes the tubing against the wooden block on which it is mounted, and thus closes it valve-fashion. The middle finger controls the wire of the valve, allowing the free use of the first finger to direct the stream—a great improvement on other similar apparatus. When the bottle is reversed, the middle finger also controls the stream issuing from the mouth-tube—a very convenient feature. After a short use of the bottle one soon becomes accustomed to the mechanism, so that the mouth and hand work together. The air-chamber ordinarily above the water is sufficient to eject the water for five or ten minutes, and

with the hot-water bottle it is only necessary to shake the water, and the steam liberated is ample to force the water from the top. Another great advantage is that one runs no risk of burning the mouth, as the valve prevents the steam returning until the mouth is removed.

DULCIN AND OILS.

EXPERIMENTS recently made in Germany on the solubility of dutcin (Riedel's saccharin) in oils show that it varies from 1 part in 257 parts of castor oil to 1 in 822 parts of cod-liver oil. Ol. arachidis is quite an exception, for 17,857 parts of it are required to dissolve 1 part of dulcin.

DANDRUFF-POMADE.

Pilocarpine	• •	••		SSs.
Quinine hydrochlorat	e	••		 5j.
Precipitated sulphur		••		 5itss.
Peruvian balsam	••		••	 5v.
Ox-bone marrow	••			 Ziij.
Make a pomade.				

This is rather an expensive, but seemingly effective, article, proposed by the *Pharm. Zeitung*.

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL.

MR. CHARLES HOUSER, Flat River, Mo., contributes to the *Pharmaceutical Era* the following formula, which he says he has used with success for years:—

First make a mucilage by taking --

Powdered gu	m ara	bic	• •	• •		žiss.
White of egg			••	••	••	Зij.
Glycerine	••	••	• •			5j.
Salicylic acid	1					gr. j.

Rub thoroughly until smooth and free from lumps; add 8 fl. oz. of codliver oil, in small portions at a time, and finally 4 oz. of water, in divided portions, and in which the soluble salts, if required, have been previously dissolved.

The only precaution to be observed is in the addition of the oil, which must be used in small and divided portions. The salicylic acid may be replaced by a small quantity of oil of wintergreen. For a general flavour, the following he firds to be about the best:—

						Dreps.	
Oil cf	bitter almonds	••	••	• •	••	5	
,,	coriander			• •	• •	5	
	sassafras					10	

SYRUP. FERRI OXIDATI SACCHARATI.

Sol. ferri perchlor. (s.g. 1.43)	 	3.iss.
Sol. sodæ (s.g. 1.333)	 	q.s.

Mix to precipitate ferric hydroxide, and wash the precipitate well with water; then mix the magma with—

Sacchar. al'o	• •	• •	••	••	5i'ss.
Sol. sodæ (s.g. 1:333)					3i.

Make a clear solution as directed under syr. mangan. ox. sacch., page 223, and add water to bring the whole to 5 oz. in weight.

SYR. FERRO-MANGANI SACCHARATI.

Syr. ferri ox. s	acclı.		**		••	5 viij.
Syr. mangani d	ox. sa	.cch.		• •		žij.
Spt. vini gallic	i					5x.
S. V.R						Jr.
Tr. aurantii						5].
Tr. aromat.					••	131 XX.
Tr. cinnamom.						max.
Essent. vanilla						mxv.
Æther. ace:ici						ΠĮ V.
Ag. ad						Exxxvi.

-After GERHARD (Apoth. Zeit.).

AMIDO-PHENOLS AS HAIR-DYES.

M.

The use of amido-phenols as hair-dyes is advocated in France. These bodies, particularly the salts of metaphenylenediamine and diamido-phenol, like pyrogallol, rapidly undergo oxidation when their solutions are exposed to the air, with the formation of coloured bodies which dye the hair. In a patent taken out in this country by Lumière, the dye is prepared by dissolving the hydrochlorate or other salt of diamido-phenol in dilute alcohol, adding sodium sulphite to prevent too rapid oxidation. By varying the strength, various shades of dye are obtained.

Chemists' Conundrums.

CONTRIBUTED IN THE JANUARY POSTCARD COMPETITION.

What essence is most agreeable to a gentleman popping the question?—Acqui(aquæ)escence.—Arthur H. Mould.

Why is the second best joke sent in to this competition like a medicine-bottle?—Because'tis capped.—E. A. Mason.

In what way do aconite and nitre resemble the Chinese army?—Because they are feb. refngees.—A. Pratt.

Why do most of our pills resemble catholics?—Because they are accustomed to go to mass.—A. Pratt.

Why are chemists and alchemists both of the feminine gender?—Because one is an analyser (Ann Eliza) and the other a charlatan (Charlotte Ann).—George Brown, jun.

Why is a party of sailors at the Derby like mag. sulph.?— Because they are Epsom salts.—Mrs. Parkin.

What name is the most suitable for a chemist's dog, and why?—Tonic, because it is a mixture of bark, steel (steal), and wine (whine)—G. W. Brown.

Why is it unsafe to argue with a chemist?—Because he always has a retort.—G. W. Brown.

I give a cold; I cure it; better still.

When it is cured, I pay the doctor's bill.

—Draught.—Cymru.

Which is the longest preparation in the B.P.?—Glycerinum amyli (a mile high).—W. Greenwood.

What remark did the man make whose arm was caught in the drug-mill while grinding nutmegs?—I've crushed my wrist, I see (Myristice).—W. Greenwood.

Why is a chemist like the whale that swallowed Jonah?— Because he gets a great profit (prophet) out of the water.— Saxon.

Why is a piano like a valerian pill?—Because it's melodious (smell odious).—Charles A. Pratt.

Why is administering Epsom salts to Lord Salisbury like running away with another man's wife?—Because it is one way to purge a Tory (purgatory).—P. B.

Why is a dose of croton oil like a broken-winded horse?— Because it won't "stay" with you.—P. B.

Why is a chemist like a confectioner?—Because he sells pies an' things.—W. H. Vernon.

When is ipecacuanha wine like a bully?—When it is employed as a "chucker out."—C. G. B.

Why is mindererus spirit like a seltzogene?—Because we think of it in connection with fever (Fèvre).—C. G. B.

What smells most in a chemist's shop?—Your nose.—Jos. Jones.

Why would a Cockney consider Edwards's "Harlene" to resemble a poet?—Because it gives to "'airy nothings a local habitation and a name."—E. U. Mason.

Why is a pharmacy like a photographic album?—Because it contains various liniments (lineaments).—(Miss) B. M. Mason

Why are the Rothschilds like the weather?—Because they influence the mercury.—P. B.

Who, among French diplomatic officials, is the analogue of Gregory's mixture!—The Minister to the Interior.—P. B.

Why is the dose of an emetic like a cash business?— Because in both cases quick returns are expected from the system.—Charles A. Bentley.

Why should dulcamara never be prescribed with quassia?—Because it's better sweet (pittersweet).—Charles A. Bentley.

Why is a youngster's howl like oleum betu'æ?—Because it is a product of the birch—Charles A. Bentley.

Why is succus limonis an expletive?—Because it's "the deuce" expressed (jaice expressed).—Charles A Bentley.

Which was the most fashionable drug in the reign of George IV.?—Beau Nash (bone-ash)—Charles A. Bentley.

What is the difference between the fortunate winner of this competition and a person troubled with a kidney-disease?—One receives a guinea for his pains and the other takes a gin, eh! for his pains — R. Barker.

Why should the Pharmaceutical Council make the best and cheapest battalion for Her Majesty's army?—Because they have a young Tommy Atkins and A. Bottle which Warren(ts) them to Cross harassing (Harrison) Hills, march in dale (Martindale), stand Grose insults without a sou at all (Southall), and not get shot (Schacht) beforecatting (Carteigheing) the handsome (Hampson) newshome (Newsholme).—R. Barker.

Which is the most ungrammatical name in the B.P.?— Ergot. It should be "she got."—R. Barker.

What is the difference between castor oil and the residue left after the distillation of the oil of turpentine?—One is ol. ricini and the other is all resinæ.—R. Barker.

What B.P. drug names ought a chemist to make use of if he should happen to be in a crush in which some ladies are fainting?—Alumen exsiccatum, extract hemlock, and lettuce and sevum (All you men extricate them, extract their hemmed locks, and let us save them).—R. Barker.

What is the difference between an idle doctor and a young man being examined by Mr. Druce?—One lets the materia medica go to the deuce and the other goes to Druce for ma'eria medica —R. Barker.

Why should seafaring men reject mist. ferri aromat. from their medicine-chests?—Because it contains seven ingredients and even one of these will sink any bark (cinchona bark)—R. Barker.

What is the difference between the Scottish Examining Board and a rabbit just entering its hole?—One sits in Edinburgh and the other sits with head in burrow.—R. Barker.

What salk of mercury belongs to a beast?—The oxide (ox-hide).—R. Barker.

What is the difference between the President's visit to the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association ball and a particular sized photograph?—One is a visit de Carteighe and the other a carte de visite —R. Barker.

Why is Barbadoes aloes like an animal?—Because it has a loin (aloin) in it.—R. Barker.

Why is the C. δ : D so up to date with news l—Because it comes out of a Cannon straight (street), je see (E.C.).—R. Barker.

What toilet preparation should a lady name when an admirer attempts to kiss her?—O don't O!—E. U. Mason.

When is a pharmacist like a punkah?—When he makes a cooling draught.—(Mrs.) E. M. Mascn.

When is a physician's prescription like a favourite clown?
—When it is made up, goes down, and is acknowledged a perfect cure.—E. U. Mason.

Why are Beecham's pills like a countryman paying a visit to London?—Because they are very often taken in.—Revoll

If the inhabitants of Trafalgar Square unanimously believed that all taxes would be repealed this year, what drug would Trafalgar Square resemble?—Sanguine area.—W. H. Vernon.

Why should the public never trust a chemist?—Because he dispenses with accuracy and honesty.—W. H. Vernon.

If a beautiful girl down an orange-grove came, What drug would the ripe fruit probably name?——Suck us, bella donna.

-W. H. Vernin

If the stores opened next door to an old established drugfirm, what plant would they resemble?—Co. nigh 'em.— W. H. Vernon.

What chemicals are best for protecting the feet?—The oxhides.—W. H. Vernon.

If a woman regam a fortnight's wash after supper, what chemical would one ceremony resemble?—Night rite of copper?—W. H. Vernor

Anboratory Motors.

THE use of mechanical aids for the various operations which are performed in chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories has not become general in this country, chiefly because there has not been offered to the trade any motor sufficiently simple and inexpensive which can be adapted for work on the small scale. Small water-motors are obtainable at a comparatively low price, but even when such

course, the hot-air motor is a more powerful one. illustrations exhibit some of the possibilities in mechanical contrivances. No. 1 arrangement in the illustration is a shaking-machine, for making solutions of solids in water, for snaking-machine, for making solutions of solution to the making emulsions, or for any other purpose in which long and continuous shaking is necessary. No. 2 is a box sieve; No. 3 a ball-mill, which can be used for making ointments, grey powder, and generally for levigating purposes. Next is a small centrifugal separator, which is used for freeing crystals from their mother liquor. This is an exceedingly useful little apparatus, for which there are many uses in

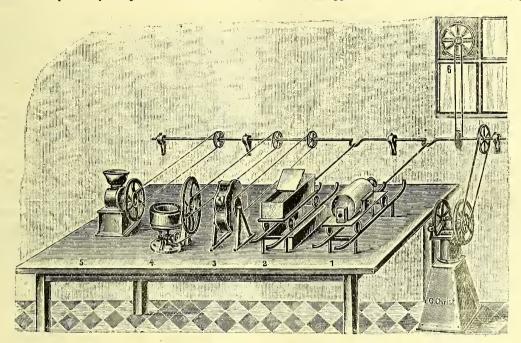
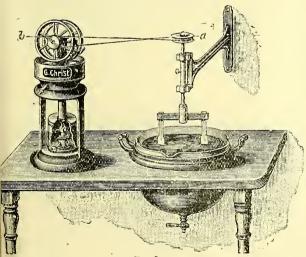
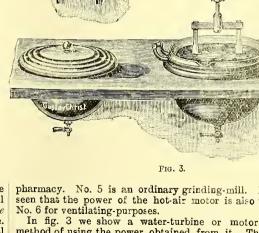


Fig. 1.





a motor is installed, the question remains, What may it be used for? In answer to that we figure here some useful pieces of apparatus described in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. The hot-air motor is exhibited in the second figure. Here a spirit-lamp suffices to work the motor, the essential parts of which are a rod and piston moving in a cylinder, and actuating an arrangement whereby the wheels at b move with amazing rapidity, and with good force. In the illustration, fig. 2, the force is employed to work a stirrer of the conventional pattern, but it would also serve for many other purposes, some of which are exhibited in fig. 1. Here, of pharmacy. No. 5 is an ordinary grinding-mill. It will be seen that the power of the hot-air motor is also utilised at

In fig. 3 we show a water-turbine or motor, and the method of using the power obtained from it. The turbines are small, but exceedingly powerful, and when water-supply can be got direct from the main they are, perhaps, even more useful, and certainly involve less attention than hot-air motors. We are indebted to Mr. Gustav Christ, Berlin, manufacturer of pharmaceutical apparatus, for the engravings used in this note.

Shops (Early Closing) Bill.

(Proposed and brought into the House of Commons by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Mr. C. Fenwick, Mr. Field, Mr. Kearley, and Mr. Mather.) Read a second time February 19, 1895, and referred to a Select Committee.

THE following are the principal clauses of the Bill as read a second time in the House of Commons:

1.—(1.) If an application in writing is served on the local authority of any district, praying that, as regards all shops or any class of shops within the district, or any part of the district, belonging to any class or classes not mentioned in the schedule to this Act, an order may be made for the closing of such shops on each day or any specified day or days of the week at such hour or hours, not earlier than the hours hereafter in this section mentioned, as may be specified in the application, and if the local authority are satisfied that the application is signed by not less than two-thirds in number of the occupiers of shops within the district belonging to the class or to each of the classes to which the application relates, the local authority may if they see fit

make an order giving effect to the application.

(2.) The hour to be fixed for the closing of shops in parsuance of this section may on any one specified day of the week be any hour not earlier than one o'clock in the afternoon, but save as aforesaid shall not on any day be

earlier than six o'clock in the evening.

2. With respect to an order of a local authority under this Act the following provisions shall have effect; that is say,-

(1.) The order shall take effect at a date named therein, being not less than one nor more than two months after the making thereof, and shall before that date be published in such manner as to the local authority making the order may appear best fitted to insure publicity for the same, and on and after that date the order shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act:

(2.) The order shall (if the application to the local authority contain such limitation) be expressed to have effect only during any specified part or parts of the year, and shall have effect accordingly, but, unless so limited, shall have effect throughout the year until

revoked:

(3.) The central authority shall make regulations as to the form of such orders and of applications for the same, and as to the evidence to be produced respecting the proportion of persons signing such applications, and as to the classification of shops for the purposes of this Act; and any such regulations shall be published in such a manner as the authority making the same may direct, and shall be duly observed.

3. [Provision as to amendment and revocation of order when the local authority is satisfied that more than one-third

of the trade affected is opposed to it.]

4. If any question arises as to the classification of shops or trades for the purposes of this Act, or whether any particular shop or shops is or are included in any class to which any of the provisions of this Act or any application or order under this Act extends, such question may be referred to the central authority, whose decision on such question shall be final.

5. A shop in which trades of two or more classes are carried on shall be closed for the purpose of all such trades at the hour at which it is by any order made under this Act required to be closed for the purpose of any of them.

6. Where a shop is open after the hour at which it is required by an order made under this Act to be closed, the occupier of such shop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding tire shillings, and in case of a second conviction not exceeding twenty shillings, and in case of a third or subsequent conviction not exceeding five pounds.

7.—(1) Where an offence for which the occupier of a

shop is liable under this Act to a fine has in fact been committed by some agent or servant of such occupier, such agent or servant shall be liable to the same fine as if he were

the occupier.

(2.) Where the occupier of a shop is charged with an

offence against this Act or any order made thereunder, he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any agent or servant whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if after the commission of the offence has been proved the court is satisfied that the occupier had used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act and the said order, and that the agent or servant committed the offence in question without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the occupier, the agent or servant shall be convicted of the offence, and the occupier shall be exempt from any fine.

8. [Describes proceedings for enforcement of Act.]

9. A pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall not be liable to any fine under this Act for supplying medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after the hour appointed by an order made under this Act for the closing of shops; but this section shall not be deemed to anthorise a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to keep open shop after the said hour.

10. Nothing in this Act or in any order made thereunder shall render the occupier of any premises liable to a fine for

supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises.

11. [Explains method of service of application on local

authority.

12. [Defines terms, among which]
"Shop" means any building or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, and includes a place where

the business of a barber is carried on:

"Closed" means not open for the serving of any cnstomer: provided that nothing in this Act or any order made therennder shall be deemed to render nnlawful the continuance in a shop after the honr appointed for the closing thereof of any customers who were in the shop immediately before that hour, or the serving of such customers during their continnance therein.

13 and 14 fix date for commencement of Act and give its short title.

To test the opinion of chemists regarding the above Bill, we are now issuing stamped voting cards to all retail chemists in business (as far as we know them) in Birming. ham, Brighton, and Liverpool. The opinions of chemists in other places will be welcome. We ask them to state simply whether they approve or disapprove of the principle of the Bill; and in the former case whether they would vote for closing on, say, five days per week at 7, 8, or 9 P.M., and for a weekly half-holiday.

Glasgow on Pharmacopain Lebision.

THE Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmacentical Association, having been invited by the General Medical Council to submit suggestions regarding the revision of the British Pharmacopæia, appointed a committee to draw np a report, of which the following is the substance.

Weights and Measures.—Equivalents in metric weights and

volumes should be stated throughout the formulæ.

Withdrawals.-Weeding-out should err in being overdone rather than nnderdone, whereby a better knowledge of what is retained must result, to the advantage of the Pharmacopœia, of the younger physicians, and of students of medicine.

Here follows a list of about a hundred substances and preparations which the Association recommends to be

omitted. Alterations,-The following improved formulæ are suggested :-Mistura Cretæ.

Comma powder of chalk 55 gr. Cinnam m-water Mix by trituration.

Mistura Guaiaci Compound row ler of guaiaeum 1 oz. Cinnamon-water

Mix by trituration, adding the cinnamon-water gradually.

	Tinctur	a Z	innihe	rie.		
	1100000	. 2	ingcoc	, ,,,,		Parts
	Strong tincture of ging	ger		••		2
	m			••	••	6
	· · · ·		~			
	Pulvis Cre	tx	Gumn	nosus	•	Parts
	m . 1 .1 .11-					1
	Prepared chalk	••	••	••	•••	1
	Powdered acacia	••	••	••	••	2
	" sugar	••	••	••	••	2
Mix.						
	Pulvis Gua	iaci	Com	nosita	<i>l8</i> .	
	1 101010 0100					Parts
	Guaiac. resin (in powd	er)		••		2
	Powdered sugar		••			2
	" acacia		••			1
Mix.						
	. 0'1 1 0		. T.A.		4	
	Citrat. Caffe	unæ	Egrer	reesce	mt.	Parts
	Citrated caffeine					4
	Bicarbonate sodium	••	••	•••		46
	Tartaric acid	••	•••	·•		24
	Citric acid			••		16
	Sugar		•••			10
	Eugai II	••		•••	٠.	-
M.S.	A					100
14.5.	Iodide of - Pot	acei	um O	lintm	ent	
			iem c	0110116		
	Iodide of potassium	••	••	••	• •	64 gr.
	Hyposulphite of sodiu		••	••	• •	1 ,,
	Glycerine Benzoated lard	••	• •	••	••	1 dr. 1 oz.
	XXX	••	••	• •	••	5 minims
	water	• •	• •			o minings

Triturate the iodide with the glycerine, add the benz. lard, and lastly the hyposulphite dissolved in the water, and mix thoroughly.

Oleate of Mercury.

			Oz.
Red oxide of mercury		 	 1
Oleic acid	٠.	 	 23
White petroleum jelly	٠.	 	 11

Add the oxide to the acid at a steam-hath temperature, and, after combination, add the vaseliue.

Dilute with acid. oleic. or paraffin. molle alb., according as an oleate or an ointment is ordered.

Syrups

Cane-sugar always to be used. To have the sugar in the proportion of not more than 32 to 17 of fluid, as 2 in 1 is supersaturated.

		-syr	$up \ of \ i$	Squills	i.	
		-	-	_		07.
Vinegar	of squ	aills (1	in 6)			 12
Water						 5
Sugar						 32
Dissolve wit	h a ge	ntle h	eat.			

Amongst additions suggested are acetanilide (!), hypophosphorous acid s.g. 1 136, lactic acid s.g. 1 220, bismuth salicylate, syrup. hypophosphitum compositus, syr. ferri phosphatis c. quininû et strychninû, and elixirs to replace syrups of senna and rhubarb.

Several suggestions are submitted bearing upon minor details in preparing galenicals. The report concludes with a Desideratum—viz, a pocket edition of the Pharmacopeia, with flexible binding, containing only formula and doses, arranged under the head of the drug or chemical which gives name to the article (as in Squire's "Companion"), for the use of medical practitioners.

DUTCH CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—At the general meeting of shareholders in the Pharmaceutical Trading Company of Amsterdam, formerly A. d'Ailly & Zouen and Mastenbroek & Gallenkamp, it was decided to distribute a dividend of 7 per cent. for 1894. Dr. J. E. de Vry took the chair at the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Amsterdamsche Chinine-fabriek (Amsterdam Quinine-works) on April 10, when a fairly satisfactory account was given of the position and prospects of the factory. The total sales of quinine by the factory had been a little smaller in 1894 than in 1893, but owing to the somewhat more favourable position of the market in 1894 a moderate profit had been made, admitting of the distribution of a 5 per-cent dividend on ordinary shares.

Mew Companies and Company News.

PRITCHARDS (LIMITED).—Capital, 5,000l., in 1l slares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with John Pritchard, of 71 and 73 High Street, Cheadle, Cheshire, and to carry on the business of dispensing and family chemists, wholesale druggists and drysalters, manufacturers and packers of druggists' sundries and proprietary articles, sauce and pickle manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—J. Pritchard, chemist and druggist, J. G. Pritchard, manager, Mrs. M. A. Pritchard, and Miss M. M. Pritchard, all of 71 and 73 High Street, Cheadle; W. Pritchard, clerk, and Mrs. J. E. H. Pritchard, of 232 Stockport Road, Cheadle; H. B. Tierney, clerk, and Mrs. J. A. Tierney, of 123 Gatley Road, Cheadle. The first directors (to number not less than two nor more than five) are John Pritchard (managing director), Joshua G. Pritchard, and W., Pritchard (the last two will succeed the managing director in the order stated). Qualification, 100l. Registered office. 71 and 73 High Street, Cheadle, Cheshire.

WESTON & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital, 2,000l, in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, patent-medicine and proprietary-article manufacturers and vendors, mineral and aërated-water manufacturers and merchants, &c. The first subscribers (who each take one sbare) are:—C. T. Weston, chemist and druggist, and Mrs. C. T. Weston, 166 Burton Road, Derby; M. Weston, 24 Bass Street, Derby, solicitor; S. Lambert, 1 Harcourt Street, Derby, cashier; T. J. Clarke, 6 Western Road, Derby, chemist and druggist; William Wyles and Albert Wyles, East Street, Derby, boot factors. Registered without articles of association.

PERRY'S POWDERS (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000l., in 1l'shares (19,900 10l. per cent. cumulative Preference and 100° Founders'). Objects: To purchase, or otherwise acquire, the business of making and selling the two patent or proprietary medicines known as "Perry's teething-powders for children" and "Perry's pills," and of a wholesale and retail chemist and druggist and dentist, carried on by Thomas Child, at 82 Wellington Road, Leeds, under the style or firm of "Perry & Co.," and to enter into an agreement with the said vendor. The first subscribers (who each take one sbare) are: T. Child, Harrogate. chemist and dentist; Thomas Chamberlain, Leeds, traveller; John H. Heworth, Goole, clerk; George W. Cross, Goole, grocer; George H. Hunter, Leeds, traveller; Mrs. Harriet Priestley, Leeds; Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Leeds; Joseph A. Sowry, Leeds, traveller. Thomas Child is to be managing director, chairman, and secretary so long as he holds 3,000 fully-paid shares. Remuneration 150l. per annum, payable weekly. Registered office, 82 Wellington Road, Leeds.

JOHN BARKER & Co.—The final meeting of the shareholders in this concern has been called for May 17 at the offices, 71 High Street, Kensington, when W. Walter Read, the liquidator, will present his accounts. The company was registered as an unlimited company on July 21, 1888, to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and dealers in patent-medicines, mineral-waters and proprietary articles. Its nominal capital of 4,000\(lambda_i\), in 1\(lambda_i\) shares, was fully subscribed, and 10s. per share was called and paid, of which 2,670 were held by John Barker. The resolution for the sale of the company's business, and for the voluntary liquidation of the concern, was passed on May 9, and on June 25, the liquidator gave his permission for the incorporation of John Barker & Co. (Limited).

JOHN BARKER & Co. (LIMITED).—The report for the first trading year ending February 28 states that the progress of the business continues in every way satisfactory, and the trade shows a substantial increase. The gross profits amounted to 114,207*l.*, from which the current expenses have to be deducted, leaving 43,165*l.* to be dealt with. The directors have written off 1,465*l.* for depreciation of fixtures, furniture, &c., have set aside 333*l.* for redemption of leasehold properties, and have made full provision for all bad and doubtful debts. The sum of 3,500*l.* has been placed to reserve

oleic acid.

and it is recommended that a dividend of 11 per cent. per annum on the ordinary and 7s. 7d. per share upon the management shares be paid.

HENRY CROUCH (LIMITED).—The final meeting in connection with the winding-up of this company has been called by the liquidator for May 10 at 14 Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.O., when it is intended to close the liquidation accounts. The concern was registered on March 6, 1886, with a capital of 5.000l., in 1l. shares, to acquire and carry on the business of a microscope and scientific-instrument manufacturer, formerly carried on by P. Henry Crouch, and then by John Ashby at 66 Barbican, London, E.O., as "Henry Crouch." According to the last return, 3,600 shares were taken up, of which 350 were issued as fully-paid, and in consequence of a call of 1l. per share on the remainder 3,060l. had been paid, leaving 190l. in arrears. The resolution for voluntary liquidation was passed on May 4, 1893.

DE SOULE'S ELIXIE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—At a meeting of the members of this company, held at 30 Moorgate Street, london, E.C., on March 23, it was resolved that the concern could not continue its business on account of its liabilities, and therefore voluntary liquidation was desirable, and Francis G. Fuke, of 36 Lime Street, E.C., was appointed liquidator. The company was registered on February 7, 1894, with a capital of 10,0007, in 51, shares, to acquire the right to make and sell in the United Kingdom the medicine known as "De Soule's Elixir," and to carry on business as patent-medicine vendors. C. Tweed Russell was the vendor, and sold his rights for 8,0001 in shares, guaranteeing to take up or get taken up the remaining 400. The last return, filed April 8 last, shows that only the seven signatories' shares were subscribed for, and nothing had been called on them, in addition to the fully-paid vendor's shares.

MIDLAND OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—A petition for the winding-up of this company by the Liverpool County Court was presented by the Anglo-American Oil Company (Limited), of 13 St. Ann's Street, Manchester. on April 5, and the same is directed to be heard on April 26. The concern was registered on June 30, 1881, under the style of "Nichols' A1 Horse and Cattle Spice Company (Limited)," with a capital of 2,000%, in 1% shares, to carry on the business of horse, cattle and poultry spice manufacturers. In April, 1882, the name was changed to "Nichols & Co. (Limited)," and in June, 1890, to its present title. The capital has been raised to 20,000%, in 5%, shares. The return, filed on April 8 last, shows that 1,027 shares have been taken up, and paid for in full, in addition to 210% paid on forty-two-forfeited shares. Registered office, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool.

WHITE SOFT SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The liquidator of this concern has called the final meeting of the shareholders for May 24 at the offices, 4 Harrington Street, Liverpool. The company was registered on July 14, 1890, with a capital of 3,000l. divided into 285 ordinary shares of 5l. each, and 637l. per cent. preference shares of 25l. each, to enter into an agreement with Miles Williams, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hard and soft soap, chemicals, &c. At the time of the last return (August 14, 1891) 261 ordinary shares were taken up, and 95 were issued as fully paid, the full amount being called and paid on the remainder. The resolution for voluntary liquidation was passed on December 23, 1891.

Bell, Gordon & Co. (Limited).—It having been proved to their satisfaction that this company could not by reason of its liabilities continue its business, the members met on April 2, and passed a resolution for voluntarily winding-up, and at the same meeting appointed Frederick Phillips, of 292 Borough High Street, Southwark, the liquidator. The concern was registered on March 19, 1890, with a capital of 28,000l., in 1l. shares, to carry on the business of wine and spirit merchants, manufacturing wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, druggists' sundriesmen, mineral-water manufacturers, &c. 26,320 shares have been taken up, of which 24,000 were issued as fully paid. The full amount has been called and paid on the remainder. Henry L Phillips, Chairman, of 57 Moorgate Street, E.C., holds 21,390 of these. Registered office, 84 and 85 Ca non Street Buildings, London, E.C.

Recent Patents.

Ointment.

17,209. 1893. Anning, J. J., 8 Grosvenor Place, Leeds. An iodine-ointment is prepared by dissolving iodine in

Medicine.

17,665. 1893. Howard, J., 11 Elizabeth Terrace, Cork. A medicine which acts as a gentle purgative is prepared by mixing together burned loaf-sugar, 16 oz.; sugar candy, 16 oz; liquorice-root, 2 oz.; ground ginger, 2 oz; essence of dandelion, 2 oz.; Epsom salts, 2 oz.; and boiled water, 2 pints; and heating to the boiling point.

Caffeine Sulphonates.

16 949. 1893. Imray, O., Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.

Bromo-caffeine, or chloro-caffeine, is heated with an aqueous solution of a neutral sulphite, such as sodium sulphite, at 150° C. in a digester for about eight hours. The caffeine sulphonate mostly separates on cooling, and is completely precipitated by evaporating or by common salt. It is purified by dissolving in hot water, filtering, evaporating, and boiling the crystals with alcohol, in which they are insoluble.

Salicylic Acid.

17 002. 1893. Marasse, S., 19 Schulzendorferstrasse, Berlin, N.

Salicylic acid, in the form of its potassium salt, is produced by acting upon a mixture of phenol and a sufficient excess of petassium carbonate to prevent caking, at 120° to 160° C, with carbonic acid gas. The reaction proceeds in the usual way with the liberation of H₂O. The acid is then liberated by means of a mineral acid, and purified by recrystallisation in the usual manner.

Hair Removing.

18,658. Mellinger, J., 2,510 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

A soap for removing hair is prepared as follows:—Certain quantities of tallow and cocoa-nut oil are melted in a copper vessel, oil of thiccini (sic) and glycerine are mixed in, and the mass is allowed to cool and lye is added. Meanwhile, sulph-hydrate of sodium dissolved in water is mixed with starch (previously dissolved in boiling water), the mixture is evaporated to one-third of its volume and is then incorporated with the mass in the copper vessel, and oil of citronella or other perfume is added.

Cholesterin, &c.

20,639. 1893. Krause, L., and Mayer, J., Wittenberg, Prussia.

Method for the preparation of fatty acids and cholesterin from crude wool grease by fractional distillation. The crude wool-grease is heated in a roomy still which communicates through a wide pipe with a wider vertical pipe, the upper end of which is open for the escape of gaseous products. The free fatty acids first distil over and are condensed as a yellow oil, afterwards the cholesterin comes over as a blackish-brown product. The fatty acids may be used in the manufacture of soap, and the cholesterin as a substitute for cerisin in the preparation of grease for treating leather.

Medicine Time indicators, &c.

21,031. 1893. Room, A., 47 Cannon Street, London.

Relates to a dial or tablet for indicating the time at which any duty or function, such as the taking of a dose of medicine, should be performed. The dial may be formed of metal, cardboard, &c., and is provided with a pointer or hand, the end of which is bent over so as to prevent too easy movement. A clip, hinged to the back of the dial, serves to attach it to the reck of a bottle, but a pin for insertion into the cork may also be employed. The provisional specification states that some part of the dial or tablet may be used for advertising.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications. with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Shop Hours Acts, 1892 to 1895, and the Shops (Early Closing) Bill.

SIR,-Our correspondence shows that confusion exists in the minds of shopkeepers in reference to these two measures, owing to hoth heing hefore Parliament at the same time. The Shop Hours Act, 1895, simply amends the Shop Hours Act of 1892, which deals with the number of hours worked by young persons under 18, and limits them to seventy-four per week. It amends it in this way—that whereas no penalty hitherto existed for not displaying the statutory notice required to he shown hy the Act, it will now he incumbent on shopkeepers to exhibit such notice under a penalty of 40s.

The Shops (Early Closing) Bill is a totally different measure, and when passed into law will give a two-thirds majority of shopkeepers power to compel the remaining one third to close every night at such reasonable and suitahle hour for any district as the majority shall decide. It will also give power to enact a weekly half-holiday. As power is vested in the shopkeepers themselves, and as small shopkeepers are everywhere in a majority, it will be seen that the Bill cannot operate injuriously to them, for it can only he put into operation with their consent, and may easily be revoked. It, therefore, goes without saying that their consent will be withheld if they deem it to be a measure injurious to their interests.

The Nottingham Congress clause excluding Saturday closing firms from the half-holiday section of the Bill does not appear, but this will he duly inserted later ou.

As you were lately good enough to announce, we supply copies of Act and notice. Non-subscribers must enclose

stamps (2d. single copies) for postage, &c.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES A. STACEY,

Secretary Early Closing Association. 21 New Bridge Street, E.C., April 17.

A Friendly Call on an African Chief.

SIR,—Many of your readers may he interested in a slight sketch of a trip which I recently took, together with my family, to Basutoland. The first portion of the journey was from Jagersfontein to Wepener, by an (otherwise) empty transport-waggon. Here I found a very neat little chemist's shop, kept by Dr. Becker, the district surgeon, who, however, seems to he pretty busy attending to his outside practice, extending as far as Dewetsdorp, a town in the adjoining district. At Wepener I hired a small waggon with hullocks, and on the third day came to Mount Morijah, a well-known French Protestant mission station, and within easy distance of the paramount Chief, Lerethodi, who resides on an adjoining mountain, which looks "so near," but is rather "far." Being assured that it could he "done in ten minutes," I hired a couple of ponies, and, with the loan of saddles from Mr. Heathcote, the obliging manager of Mr. Wells's store, Mrs. Coaker and I started with a guide.

The scenery was grand, and if we ever do the journey again, we shall doubtless enjoy it. At last, after climbing a particularly steep, stony 'shoot' at the top of which the mountain was lined with a stone wall which in war time would be very awkward for an invader, we found ourselves in a large native village, with some stone huildings. Chief Lerethodi was sitting on a camp-stool surrounded by a large crowd, probably composed of courtiers. Ministers, Opposition, Gold Sticks, and office-seekers. We "shook

hands," hut I am sorry to state that H M. seemed a little under the influence of the rosy god. We strolled about whilst the Chief opened his council under the paroply of heaven, when shortly two of his men came to inquire our husiness. Learning that I had brought a hottle of "Q E.D." renovator for Alice, the chief's principal wife, and a tin of my own horse-condition powders (prepared from a Ledhury recipe), the "Secretary" seemed very pleased, and invited us to Lerethodi's house. Arrived there, we found John. Barleycorn in the ascendant and the snores of the great man paramount. The Secretary and his hrother, the interpreter, however, showed us every attention. Lerethodi's "pulace" resembles a colonial railway-station. The walls are adorned with flaring almanacks, supplied hy local firms, a few photos of well-known chiefs, &c. An empty pain-killer hottle was en évidence. We were introduced to a hevy of the Chief's wives and future wives, who all seemed very happy and fond of toffee. Lerethodi has only thirty-six wives, the principal one (Alice) being a Christian. Letsea, Lerethodi's father, had 150 wives. Some herhal tohacco of Potter & Clarke's excited great curiosity, and the "Secretary" was delighted with the odour. He was also pleased to receive a sample of Hoffmann's headache-powders, an American patent. The herhal mixture, I may mention, has been highly appreciated by every native to whom I gave any. But to return. The occasional masses of vapour which wafted round the various mountains warned us to he off, and, with the help of another guide, we reached our waggon, after a most exhibarating trip, and with the keenest of appetites. At Mr. Wells's store we found every variety of English, American, and Dutch medicines, including Mellin's food.

In conversation with different traders I was assured that nothing could he made by physicking the natives, as they are "far too slim"; hut one trader informed me that he often sold croton oil at 3d. per drop.

To sum up Basutoland, I found it, as I had often heard it described, one of the most lovely countries imaginable-"the Switzerland of Africa"-"a land flowing with milk and We came out of it, after only seven days, the pictures of health, having thoroughly enjoyed it, in spite of floods, thunder, lightning, wind, and storm.

A propos of quackery in South Africa, as recently mentioned in your columns, this country is a splendid field for quacks. One Lionel Löwenthal, whose name is not unfamiliar, has recently paid a visit to Jagersfontein, but beyond selling a few pairs of "specs." did not do much

At Koffyfontein lately a well-known quack (from the Eastern Province) was called in to a fine girl of about twelve. He pronounced her to be suffering from sunstroke, the next day hrain-fever, the next typhus. The following day she was a corpse, and the day after the quack attended as chief mourner and major domo, in the absence of the father, who was on the Fields. Two other children died under the same hand, and the quack sent in a bill for 40l. Another child was rapidly growing worse, when, doubtless the parents getting the tip, the mother left for Kimberley, taking the infaut with her. The latter, of course, rapidly recovered. These are facts, but whether the Free State Government will take any notice of them is another question.

Allow me to express my deep regret at the death of Mr. S. M. Burroughs, which I noticed when opening my C & D. upon returning from my trip. The open-handed hospitality he showed to me whilst in England in 1891 I shall rever forget. Quite recently, in reply to a postcard he sent me several copies of Henry George's "Free-trade" for gratis Yours faithfully, distribution.

Jagersfontein, Orange Free State, N. COAKER. Lady Day.

Anti-cutting.

SIR,—I agree, in a great measure, with the remarks made by Mr. Jas. E. Denting a week or two ago. As he says, it is a perfect farce advertising goods at a certain price, and at the same time issuing notices and agreements which practically overturn the very prices advertised. The subject is a difficult one to tackle; but for my part, I certainly will not, and do not, lend any help and personal push to articles. which allow a mere hagatelle of profit.

I should like to point out how powerful a factor in the matter of sales of various proprietaries is the goodwill and personal recommendation of chemists. A chemist can often, by a mere word or two, make or spoil the sale of a patent. Let the profit on these goods be such as will secure the personal help of the chemist. In the matter of sales this will be a benefit both to the advertiser and the actual distributer alike. Do not imagine the average chemist is going to push or help the sale of goods showing a profit of 7 or 8 per cent.!

Fraserburgh, April 8.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Dewing has struck the right note in his letter published March 30. The exceedingly small profits now obtained on proprietary articles has produced a most unhealthy state of things in this part of our business, as many chemists are continually endeavouring to sell their own articles in preference to those of other firms—the merits of a preparation not being considered at all. If, as your correspondent remarks, retailers derived a reasonable profit from the sale of proprietary articles they would be far more willing to give those of other firms a fair chance, and thus extensive advertising on the part of mannfacturers would not be so essential to success as it is now.

There is one other point which to my mind is worth consideration. Does it not, in the eyes of a customer, detract from a preparation to speak of a "reduced price" after the article has been represented as thoroughly reliable? To sell at the advertised price would, I believe, do good all round.

April 10.

Yours, &c., CASCARA. (28/41.)

Pharmacopæia Revision.

SIR,-I hope the excellent series of articles you are publishing re the B.P. will draw forth an instructive correspondence from working pharmacists. Nothing shows more clearly the necessity of adopting a rational system of weights and measures than the hopeless confusion of ideas that exists in regard to the old systems, and out of which there is only one way—the metric system, and that only. It may be that some slight changes will be necessary to get rid of objections which may exist as to points and cyphers. The way in which the B.P. Appendix sets forth the relations of weights and measures is rather disjointed. What is wanted is one compact table placing all measures of the same value on the same horizontal line, and giving the fractions approximately. · Synonyms require curtailing. If it is unnecessary to tell the medical man that zinc snlphate is incompatible with lead acetate, it is equally unnecessary to inform him that bicarbonate of sodium is the same as bicarbonate of soda; that Canada turpentine is Canada balsam; or that spt. æth. nitrosi and spt. æth. nitrici stand for the same. The most necessary synonyms are the chemically descriptive ones. would be a gain if some of these were made the official names, as you have suggested. Meanwhile, it is a very great boon to have such names as gluside, phenazone, acetanilide, &c., because the patient does not know what they are, whereas the trade names of these he does comprehend.

If the B.P. is to be taken as an analyst's standard, it should scrupulonsly avoid adopting loose names that will include other articles for which it has no right to lay down a standard. Take a well-known case. Paraffin-wax is very largely used in lanndry work. The people want paraffin, but ask for white wax. It is, therefore, absurd to demand that "white wax" shall answer to the tests under cera alba. The B.P. names should be specific—cera apis alb., cera apis flav., white beeswax, yellow beeswax, and no synonyms. It is not the province of the B.P. to act as a standard for the general public in buying medicine for dosing themselves or in buying articles for use in the arts. That this is so is proved by the fact that articles may be, and are, deleted when medical practice alone does not require them, this reason being considered sufficient. The picking and selecting done in the B.P. would not be allowed for a moment if the Pharmacopoeia were the standard against commercial fraud. This is a police matter, and analysts must evolve their own standards as they do when examining wool for cotton or milk for water.

If it is the duty of anyone to settle it, then it lies with the

legal representatives of the customer — viz., the Board of Trade. QUAKER. (24/23.)

[We have much cortailed our correspondent's letter. He makes suggestions regarding the metric system, the adoption of which would require a new Act of Parliament.—Ed. C. & D.]

The Dental Profession.

SIR,-Your article on "The Dental Profession" presents some peculiar facts. It would be interesting to learn how many of the 71 per cent. of dentists registered simply by virtne of "being in practice before the passing of the Act are chemists and druggists. It would be still further interesting to know why it is that so few of these gentlemen have made any effort to obtain a dental diploma (L D.S.) either in the United Kingdom or a dental degree (D.D.S.) in the States. Perhaps it is not generally known that those whose names are on the Dental Register are eligible to present themselves for the L.D.S. "sine curriculo" or for a dental degree of the U.S.A. by passing the final examination. Preparation for these examinations does not entail any absence from home previous to sitting for examination. From six to nine months' close study under an efficient tntor is sufficient to ensure success. Total cost of diploma at home, about 401., including books; American degree, including travelling, about 651. I shall be pleased to afford any further information to any who will communicate their requirements.

I am, dear Sir, yours obediently, 110 Glenparke Road, Forest Gate. ADEPT. (30/68.)

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

29/31. Law, writing in reference to an answer last week about giving notice to or by chemists' assistants, says he has had many years' experience as employer, and pays weekly, and always gives one week's notice or one week's salary in lieu thereof, without any formal agreement. This goes against our assumption that the custom of the trade is a month's notice.

30/8. Wilts.—Nux vomica and its preparations are in the second part of the poisons schedule. They were added in 1882.

28/39. S. H.—There is no provision in the Pharmacy Act compelling a chemist to show his poison-book on the demand of a police officer, and no Court has ever made an order on the subject, so far as we know. We should think a magistrate's order to show the book could be enforced. Clearly the intention was that the book should be kept for public use.

29/51. P.D.A. asks:—"Is it illegal to supply a customer with 3d. turpentine in a beer-bottle marked with beer-seller's name?" [In a case similar to the one suggested the County Court Judge at Cardiff found for the defendant. See C. & D., August 12, 1893. You might also refer to a case reported in C. & D., September 1, 1894. All judges might not take that view.]

28/34. Omega.—A person who bnys a box of Beecham's or Holloway's pills to retail them out in pennyworths must have a medicine-licence.

134/95. J J. C.—We do not think the Board of Inland Revenne would regard the addition of ferri amm. cit. gr. j. and P. cardam. gr. ij. to each ounce of meat and malt wine sufficient to make it strictly medicinal. But why not ask the Board?

30/72. Chelt.—In the absence of any provision to the contrary the death of a partner dissolves the partnership. We cannot, however, judge without much fuller information whether the estate of A is liable to any debts contracted by B between the time when B left and A's death. You had better consult a solicitor, to whom all the oircumstances can be explained.

31/52. J. C.—You could not enforce your claim for solicitor's charge.

31/44. J. E. D—Much depends on the terms of the contract note, and on what was said when you ordered the soaps. But unless there was in these something inconsistent with your understanding of the agreement, you are, we should think, entitled to have the soap packed in the boxes as it was shown to you by the traveller. If you are confident on these points, tell them that you shall not pay for the soaps till you get the boxes, and that you hold the soap at their disposition.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulæ educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.—We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

21/6. Ginger.—Children's Hair-lotions.—Recipes 1 and 2 in 1894 DIARY, page 366.

21/34. P B.—Blood-purifier and Spring Tonic:—

 Ferri ammon. cit.
 5ij.

 Tr. nucis vom.
 5ij.

 Spt. chloroformi
 3ss.

 Aa. ad
 3viij.

A tablespoonful thrice daily at meal-times.

This is a cheap mixture, and a safe one. Along with it may be given—

A teaspoonful in a teacupful of hot water before supper, or the first thing in the morning.

21/37. Topes.—(1) Threadworms in an Adult.—Infusion of quassia 10 oz, to be injected into the lower bowel twice a week an hour before bedtime. The night before give a 5-gr. santonin powder. Continue this treatment until worms are no longer observed in the discharge; then, as an intestinal tonic, give the following mixture:—

Magnes. carb. pond. 3ss. Tr. rhei ... ٠. 5vj. " gentianæ co... .. 338. • • " zingib... .. 5ij. • • Aq. ad 3viii.

An eighth part forenoon and afternoon.

(2) Hair-restorer.—See last volume, page 264, and reply to "Avis," in last issue.

199/23. Canada.—The "Farmers' Veterinary Adviser," published at 7s. 6d., is a reliable book. You can get it through any bookseller. "The Practical Horsekeeper," by Dr. George Fleming (Gill, 3s. 6d.), is an excellent book also.

20/41. Climax.—Composition Powder and Essence.— C. & D., November 26, 1892, page 788. 20/34. R. G.—Ten-volume hydrogen-peroxide solution is used as Golden Hair-dye.

21/47. Swamer.—(1) Grape-salt.—The usual effervescing saline is what you need for the label which you send us. A good formula is—

(2) Quinine-and-iron Tonic—See our issues of March 2, page 314, and November 3, 1894, page 662. (3) Ginger-wine.—1894 DIARY, page 364.

20/53. Inquirer—Ext. cannabis indicæ is a good remedy for the Chronic Cough of Horses, and is recommended by Tuson in doses of 3ij. to 3iv. We should only put 3j. of the extract into a cough-ball.

20/50. E. B.—(1) You will find all that you want in regard to diseases and their symptoms in our 1894 DIAGY. (2) Legg's "Guide to the Examination of the Urine" (Lewis, 3s. 6d.).

18/68. Dolor.—The use of mercury for killing trees by pouring it into a hole bored into the heart is an old idea, and is probably founded on fact, but we have no experience of the matter. Perhaps some subscriber may be able to tell you whether it is reliable or not.

21/28. Yorkshireman.—Your sample of Ice-crea Colouring is one of the artificial orange dyes. Some whole sale house will match it for you.

16/45. Tobo.—You will find several recipes for Tobacco Perfumes in C. § D., August 20, 1892, page 275, but it is illegal for a retailer to add anything of that nature to tobacco, except cigarette tobacco.

16/4. Veritas.—Please give us more information about the sample. With what we have at present an analysis of the sample would be of little use to subscribers generally.

16/9. R. J. W.—We do not know of anything which can be given to a drunkard without his knowing it, which will cure him of his bad habits. We can assure you such a thing is not at present known to exist. The willingness of the drunkard to reform is essential, and treatment should be moral chiefly rather than medicinal.

16/34. Admirers.—(1) Wood-stain Varnish.—Bismarck brown q.s. dissolved in spirit varnish made with sandarac, shellac, and resin. (2) Non-Scheduled Rat-poison.—Phospholous paste. See C. & D., August 20, 1892, page 275.

16/43. Caran.—(1) The ordinary treatment to prevent wood rotting is to saturate it with creosote oil. (2) Cyclists' Diet, when they are training, may be the same as the University boat-crews take. See an article by Mr. Lehmann in a recent number of The Album. If any chemico-cyclist has experience in this matter, we shall be glad to hear from him.

20/32. Mizpah.—You will find the information you want in the books mentioned in reply 146/9, our issue of February 9.

25/10. Saline.—See reply to "Summer."

22/34. G. T. S-(1) Tocher's Test for Sesame Oil —Prepare a solution of pyrogallol—30 gr. to the oz. of pure hydrochloric acid. Put $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of this into a test-tube fitted with a cork. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the oil, shake vigorously, set aside for a minute, allow separation to take place, then pipette off the supernatant fluid. Next boil the acid liquid for five minutes: a purple colour is developed, the intensity of which varies according to the proportion of sesame oil present. (2) Conroy's (or Bechi's) Test for the Detection of Cotton-seed Oil in other oils depends upon the reduction of a solution of silver ritrate (1 gramme and 5 drops nitric acid in 200 c.c. of alcohol) when equal parts of the solution and the oil are mixed in a test-tube and heated on a water-bath. The mixture becomes brown if cotton-seed oil is present. (3) Mohr's Volumetric Method for Estimating Antimony is to use standard iodine solution in the same way, practically, as in estimating arsenic. E-ch cubic centimetre of decinormal iodine equals 0.0166 gramme of $(KSbOC_4H_4O_6)_2, H_2O.$

25/19. E. D. J.—Hydroquinone Developer containing free alkaline carbonate must become brown on exposure to the light air. That is natural to it. If you wish to avoid the colouring, omit the potassium carbonate and add it when you are to develop a plate.

25/39. D. H. B.—Quite true. Knowledge of the constitution of cod-liver oil has much improved since we answered your question, and we now consider the use of liquor calcis in emulsions an advantage.

25/11. Hawen.—Yes, carbolic acid and chalk together in a tooth powder is a sure way of combining the acid ere long. Use kieselguhr or China clay.

Ginger .- Digestive and Liver Syrup .- See C. & D., February 10, 1894, page 234, and December 9, 1892, page 846.

84/95. E. S. V.-(1) We thank you for your scheme regarding an index to the "Corner for Students" notes, and shall keep it in view. (2) Möller's conclusions in regard to the Chemistry of Cod-liver Oil seem to be indisputable. We infer from them that the reason why an old oil emulsifies more readily than a new one is that the former contains much more free acid, and, therefore, that interaction of it and the iron in the wine is readier. The specimens which you send support this view, and lead to the suggestion that old cod-liver oil is easier emulsified than new oil. Of course, by his new method, Möller prevents the formation of free acid in his oil during the manufacturing process; but he does not pretend that on exposure to the air the acids are not formed-indeed, he offers to give new oil for old, so that customers may have it without free acid.

283/95. T. W. L.—The Lavender-water is very fine, but we have not got at the secret of it. Try formula 9 of the DIABY (page 400) with 2 oz. of jasmine extrait, and essence of civet 3ij. in place of as much spirit.

261/16. Triticum Sativum.—Brown Bread is lazative because the indigestible husk irritates the intestines.

22/44. W. B. C.—Bay Rum.—See $\ell' \not \in D$, September 22, 1834, page 470.

261/3. Chemicus.—See letter in this issue.

29/52. L. P. S I .- You will get the information you want in the last Educational number, September 16, 1894.

22/38. J. W. Sutherland (Ontario) .- "Diseases of Dogs," y Hugh Dalziel (1s., Gill, 170 Strand, London, W.C.).

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharma. ceutical or trade matter.

Feeding Goldfish.-Small red earthworms seem quite as acceptable to them as ants' eggs, and are generally much more readily obtained. I have not found that they will take flies readily; being a species of carp, their habits are similar. They will eat breadcrumbs, especially those of brown bread; but bread is so apt, if not eaten at once, to turn sour in the water, and produce rapid and great mortality in an aquarium, water, and produce rapid and grant that it is a very unsafe mode of feeding.

E. S. V. (26/11)

Pennyroyal-and-steel Pills -I have found the following formula, given, I believe, in C & D., September 29, 1888, work and roll well:-

> Fer. sulph. .. m40. Pot. carb. P. myrrh. .. 5ij. Ol. puleg. .. mxx.

Rub together the oil, myrch, and pot. carb.; add fer. sulph. in fine powder; mass with honey (5j.). Divide into 1-oz. pieces and cut into twenty four pills Dose: Two, twice daily.

E. S. V. (26/11.)

Mert Week.

Tuesday, April 23.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 3 P.M. Professor George Forbes on "Alternating and Interrupted Electric Currents" (I.).

Wednesday, April 24.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. At 8 P.M. "The Use of Electricity for Cooking and Heating," by Mr. R. E Crompton.

Thursday, April 25.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. At 8 P.M. Papers to be read:—"The Action of Nitrosyl Chloride on Amides," by Professor Tilden, F.R.S., and Dr. M. O. Forster. "The Action of Nitrosyl Chloride on Asparagine and Aspartic Acid: Lawor orotatory Chlorosuccinic Acid." by Professor Tilden, F.R.S. and H. J. Marshall. Acid," by Professor Tilden, F.R.S., and H. J. Marshall. "On a Property of the Non-luminous Atmospheric Coalgas Flame," by L. T. Wright. "A Constituent of Persian Berries," by A. G. Perkin and J. Geldard. "Potassium Nitrosulphate," by E. Divers, F.R.S., and T. Haga. "Diortho-substituted Benzoic Acids," by J. J. Sudborough, Ph.D. "Hydrolysis of Aromatic Nitriles and Acidamides," by J. J. Sudborough, Ph.D. "Action of Scdium Ethylate on Decxybenzcin," by J. J. Sudborough, Ph.D.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 3 P.M. Professor

Dewar cn "The Liquefaction of Gases" (I).

Chemists' Assistants' Association, London, 103 Great
Russell Street, W.C. At 8.30 PM. "Essential Oils in
their relation to (1) The British Pharmacopoeia; (2)

Trade," by J. C. Umney.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. At 430 P.M.

"The Coming Railways of India, and their Prospects,"

by Mr. J W. Parry.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution. At 7 P.M. Notes on "Adulterated Acetic Acid," and "The Alkaloidal Value of Jaborandi Leaves and Leaf stalks," by Mr. M. Conroy, F.C.S. "Notes from the Dispensing-counter on some B.P. Preparations," by Mr. H. O. Dutton.

Friday, April 26.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 9 PM. Dr. John Hopkinson on "The Effects of Electric Currents in Iron

on its Magnetisation."

Sheffield Microscopical Society. At 8 PM. Lecture by Mr. J. H. Worrall.

Pharmaceutical Society, 36 York Place, Edinburgh. At 8 30 P M. "Ferrous Phosphate." by George Coull, B.Sc. "Smaller-sized Pharmacoposial Pills," by William Lyon. "Note on Commercial Linseeds," by A. J. Dey and W. B. Cowie.

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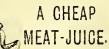
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A FORCIBLE LETTER.

Leeds, April 4th, 1895.

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So thorough is my conviction of the unexaggerated truth of this (unsolicited) statement, that I shall in my practice rely on it solely, and recommend it before all others.

You have, me judice, solved the theoreti insurerable difficulty of how to make a meat-juice at once rich in life-sustaining properties and apperisingly savoury to the palate, and you well deserve the rewards that must follow on public acquaintance with your efforts towards an ideal sickroom regimen. Yours, &c.,

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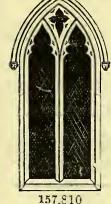
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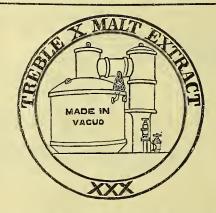
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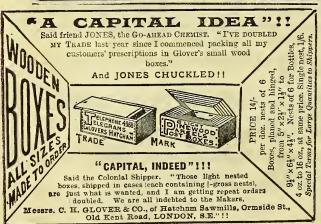
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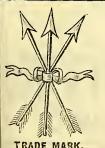
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Satisfactory results are recorded from its employment as an anti-febrile in phthisis and other pulmonary affections, in ileotyphus, &c. (Herzog, von Mering, Hertel, Jacobi, Cohnheim), as an anti-rheumatic, especially in acute forms (Hertel, Cohnheim), and as an anti-neuralgia (Herzog, Aronson, Cohnheim), as a specific in malarial fever (V. Dall'Olio, Albertoni, Prati, Novi, Venturini, Cucco, G. Colosanti, G. Geronzi).

Given in 8-grain doses when the febrile temperature fluctuates between 9° and 40.5°, a reduction of about 2° is obtained, accompanied by more or less profuse perspiration; in acute rheumatism the same dose was given three to seven times a day; a very rapid effect was produced upon the pain and swelling.

Schering's Salocoll

(is Phenocoll salicylate) will be found, in its action, fairly identical to the hydrochloride, and is preferred by some authorities. Dose is the same.

Schering's Rubidium Iodide

is an improved form of Iodide and substitute for Iodide of Potassium. It will be remembered that rubidium is one of the two rarer metals, rubidium and caesium, discovered by Bunsen. The molecular weights of the metals are—Sodium 23, Potassium 39, and Rubidium 85.

The logic capable of being drawn from these favourable conditions, for an improved Iodide salt of the Rubidium base, will at once recur to the mind of the physiologist, and so far has already found considerable interest in the medical press of this country.

Schering's Trikresol.

This is the concentrated preparation of the three cresols, ortho, para, and meta, the active ingredients of coal tar oils. These three cresols are present here in their full strength of 100 per cent. as a water-white clear liquid of pleasant creosote-like odour, and free from the faint smell of carbolic acid. Trikresol is soluble in cold water to the extent of 2.2 to 2.55 per cent., and, as Fraenkel and Gruber have shown, the 1 per cent is equal to 3 per cent of carbolic acid, hence Trikresol has a disinfectant value three times that of carbolic acid, and one-third the toxity.

Schering's Formalin

is the saturated watery solution of 40 % formic aldehyde CH₂O. It may be said of it, speaking in the sense of the medical practitioners, that the more we use of it the more we like it. Formalin has already found a great number of friends in the principal London hospitals and post mortem rooms. Its great antiseptic value in all forms of zymotic disease, its antifermentative and deodorent services of all bedroom malodours and excrementitious matter, coupled with its harmlessness to the human organism and all articles of textile goods and furniture (wood or metal), and also its inexpensiveness, clearly indicate its general and liberal use by the medical profession as a germicide and preventative of zymotic disease should be ordered in 1 % solutions, for which full directions apply.

For Literature, vide "The Therapist," published by Aug. Siegle, 30 Lime Street, E.C.

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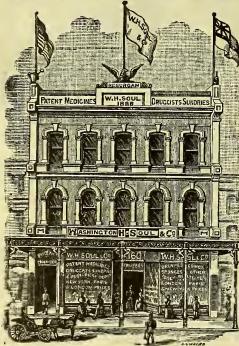
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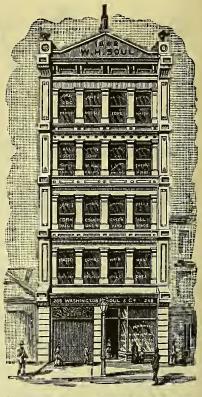
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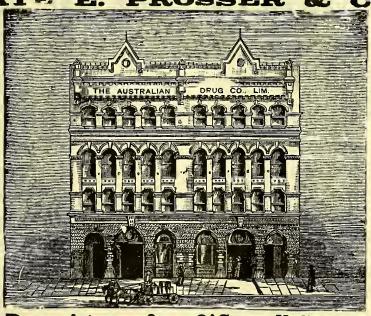
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Ground-glass globe stoppers	21/	23/6	27/ per gross.
Ground-glass globe stoppers	21/	$\frac{11}{23/6}$	2 oz. 27/ per gross.
CANNON ESSENCE BOTTLES, ROUND, extra heavy, for Perfumer	1 14	2 3	4 02.
Plain 6/ 7/ Fitted white metal sprinklers 13/ 14/	7/6 8/ 15/6 17/	9/ 10/6 18/ 19/6	11/6 per gross.
Stoppered globe head stoppers 14/6 15/6 CANNON ESSENCE SQUARES, ORDINARY SERIES, white dut gia-	16/ 17/ as—Good bold attractive sh	18/ 21/ ape—(LUNDBORG'S	SQUARES).
Plain	\$ oz. 6 dr. 1 6' 7' 7'6 3' 14' 15'6	8/ 9/	3 4 oz. 10/6 11/6 per grosa 19/6 21/ "
Uround-glass stoppered 1	4/6 15 6 16/	17/ 18/ 2	21/ 22/ ,.
Plain	3 4 10/6 11/6	13/6	8 oz. 16/ per gross.
Fitted white metal sprinklers 18, Ground-glass stoppered 18/	19/5 21/ 22/	22/6 24/	27/ 32/ ",
CASTOR OILS, long neck, Round— Size 1 11 2 3 4	5 6 8	10 12 16	20 & 22 oz.
Pale green or pale blue tint 4/6 5/ 6/ 7/ 7 8 Dark blue glass or actinic green 5/ 5/6 6/6 7 6 8/		11/6 12/6 14/ 12/6 14/6 16/	16/ per gross.
COUGH MIXTURE FLATS, pauelled (esseuce of linseed bottles). Pale blne tint	11 2 21 5/6 6/ 6/6	3 4 5 7/6 8/6 9/	6 8 oz. 9/6 11/ per gross.
This series stocked in pale blue glass only, but can be made to order in q blue glass at prices as follows: — $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 6/ & 6/ & 6/ & 7/ & 8/6 \end{array}$	4 5 6 8 oz.		hite flint, amber, or dark
DISPENSING BOTTLES, FLAT, plain, or graduated.	9/6 10/8 11 / 13/ per		20 40 07
Pale blue tint 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 White fint glass 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 20 24 14/ 18/ 22/ 18/ 22/ 26/	32 40 oz. 27/ 32' per gross. 32/ 38/ "
Round-edge shapes stocked in 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz, sizes. In at same prices as white flint glass.	amber glass we make auy		
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No. Each in Paper Bag. Per gross,	No.		Per gross.
33. Green bottle, box-topped cork, white rubbers 25/ 34. White ,, , , , 26/6	37. Green bottle 38. White "	OT ACC STORED	white rubbers 29/
35. Green , , , , black , 27/6 86. White , , 23/	39 Green " SCRE"		black ,, 32/ ,, 34/8
Screw glass stoppers, black seamless teats, and 71-inch best quality black r	ubber tubes.	ACTIVELY LABE	
No. 61. White glass bottle, white glazed earthenware unions 62. Green " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	without brushes 40/ 38/ 41/	with 2	brushes 44/ per gross.
" 64. Green " "	,, 39/ .	HACTIVELY LAB	", 43/ ", ELLED.
"LA SPECIALITE' SERIES IN FOLDING C. Screw glass stoppers, black seamless teats and 74-inch best quality black in No. 65. White glass bottle, white glazed earthenware unions	ARD BOXES ATTI rubber tubes. Both bottles without brushes 39/	and boxes without ma	nufacturers' names, &c. brushes 43/ per gross.
SS Circon	,, 37/ .		,, 41/ ,, 44/ ,,
" 68. Green "	38/ . VHITE GLAZED CA	PS (Each in Pap	,, 42/ ,, er Bag.)
No. 81. Green glass bottles, with white rubbers 20 per gross. 82. White 22/	No. 83. Green glass bottl ,, 84. White ,,	es, with black rubbers	22/ per gross, 24/ ,,
Per gross.	ES, BENT NECK.	(Each in Paper Bag.)	Per gross.
86. White 23	No. 89. Green glass bottle	"	black rnbbers 23/ 25/ with black rnbbers 26/
, 87. Green , screw glass stopper, white rubbers 24, 26/	, 91. Green ,, 92. White ,,	screw glass stopper, w	.,
	SEND F	OR OU	
For corks 4/6 5/ 5/8	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 20 oz. 19/ 23/ per gross. 32/ 40/ ,,
ELATS, short neck, with cork ring and glass stopper.			
Pale green glass 7/ 7/6 . 8/ 8/		10 12 164 17/ 18/ 20/	18 20 oz. 18/ 24/ per gross. 23/ 26/ ,
ELATS, long neck-Fig. 49,	1½ 2	3 4	8 oz.
White flint 6/	6/ 7/ 7/6	7/ 8/ 9 8/ 10/ 11	13/6 ,,
FURNITURE POLISH BOTTLES, pale green glass. With mouths for corks	Size 2	4 7/	8 oz. 10/ per grosa.
Fitted glass stoppers and cork rings	::: ::: 10/	10/ 11/6	14/ " " 15/
FURNITURE POLISH BOTTLES, panelled, pale green glass—WI	DE MOUTH. Size 1 2	3 4	6 8 oz.
With months for corks	5/6 6/6 8/6 10/	7/ 8/ 10/6 11/6	9 11/ per gross. 12/ 13/6 ,,
Fitted boxwood-topped corks	10/ 11/	11/6 12/6	14/6 16/8 " 11b. glycerine.
GLYCERINE BOTTLES, white flint glass— Rounds with round shoulder	Size	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13½ oz. fluid capacity. 13/ per gross.
Ovals, made extra heavy	*** *** *** ***		6/6 8/ per gross.
Olycerine panel flats or squares, white glass, 4 sides panelled, and letter	ed "Distilled Glycerine."	Fluid capacity 1 6/	2 4 oz. 7/6 10/6 per gross.



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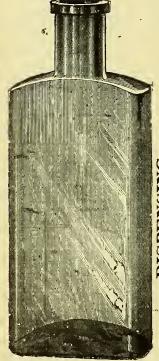
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KALIS, OR WIDE-MOUTH FRENCH VIALS, white flint glass— Size 1 oz. 6 dr. 1 11 9 3 4 6 8 10 12 16 oz.
With mouths for corks 3/3 3/3 3/5 4/ 4/6 5/3 6/ 7/ 8/6 11/ 12/6 16/ per gross. Fitted boxwood-topped corks 8/ 8/3 8/3 9/9/6 11/ 11/6 12/ 15/ 13/6 19/ 26/ ,, Ground-glass stoppered 14/ 14/ 14/ 15/ 15/6 16/ 16/ 22/ 23/2 25/ 30/ 35/ ,,
Size 20 24 30 32 36 40 oz.
KALIS, OR WIDE-MOUTH FRENCH VIALS, with bright screw metal caps— Size 1 11 2 3 4 6 8 10 12 16 20 oz.
Fitted white metal caps 9' 10/ 11/ 12/ 13/ 15/ 16/ 20/ 22/ 27/ 30/ per gross. Fitted brilliantly-coloured lacquered caps, assorted colours 10/6 11/6 12/6 13/6 15/ 17/ 13/ 22/ 24/ 30/ 33/ "
AVENDERS long neck, flat, for corks—Size 1 1½ 2 3 4 6 8 oz. Pale green glass 5/ 6/ 6/8 7, 7/6 9 10/6 per gross. White flint glass 6/ 6/6 7/6 8/ 10/ 12/ 14/
AVENDERS, panelled, flat, globe neck—Size 1 dram. 2 dram. 1 dram. 1 dram. 2 dr
IMES, OR ROUND-SHOULDERED FRENCH VIALS, narrow mouth for corks— Size 1 dr. 2 dr. ½ oz. 6 dr. 1 1½ 2 3 4 5 8 8 10 13 13 20 oz.
Pale blue glass 3/ 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/6 4/4/9 5/9 6/6 7/6 7/6 9/12/6 13/18/ 21/ , 3/3/3 3/3 3/6 4/4/9 5/9 6/6 7/6 7/6 9/12/6 13/18/21/ , Actinic green glass 3/3/3/3 3/3 3/6 4/4/9 5/9 6/6 7/6 7/6 9/12/8 13/18/21/ , IN AMBER GLASS WE MAKE TO ORDER IN NOT LESS THAN 5 Gross of a size, at same prices as quoted for White Flint Glass.
Any of the Limes can be washed and fitted with box-topped corks at the following extra prices— Size 1 dr. 2 dr. \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. 6 dr. 1 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 2/5 2/6 3/3 4 5 6 8 10 12 18 20 oz. 2/2 2/2/2/2/2/2/6 2/6 3/3 3/3/3/3/6 3/6 4/4/5/5/5/ per gross.
Extra charge for washing and fitting with ordinary corks, 1 to 8 oz.=1/6 per gross. 10 to 40 oz.=2/6 per gross.
UBINS, OR OLDHAM SQUARES thick for perfumery, white flint glass— Size 10z. 6 dr. 1 11 2 3 4 0z. With mouths for corks, Fig. 71 5/6 6/ 6/ 6/ 7/ 8/ 9/ 10 per gross.
Ground-glass stoppered , 71A 15/ 15/ 16/6 17/6 21/ 24/ , Fitted white metal sprinklers 13/ 14/ 15/ 16/6 17/6 19/ 21/ ,
MAGNESIAS, white flint glass, black capped— Size 1 2 3 4 6 8 oz. 11/ 11/6 13/ 16/ per gross.
MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES in amber or vegetable-green glass— Fluid capacity 5 64 8 10 12 16 20 oz. Oval shape flattened, wide mouth 10/ 11/6 13/6 15/8 17/6 19 21/ per gross.
MEASURES, glass, puntied bottoms, and accurately graduated, cylindrical, or conical—Figs. 79, 79B. Size \frac{1}{2} 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 12 16 20 24 32 40 oz.
3/3 3/6 4/3 5/ 5/6 6 6/6 8/ 8/ 9/ 10/6 12/ 13/ 15/ per doz REASURES graduated in accordance with Board of Trade standards, as required by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, and bearing the Govern
ment Inspector's mark of verification— Size \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{6} \frac{8}{8} \frac{10}{10} \frac{12}{16} \frac{16}{20} \frac{24}{13} \frac{32}{40} \text{ oz.} \\ \frac{5}{6} \frac{5}{6} \frac{6}{6} \frac{6}{7} \frac{6}{8} \frac{8}{8} \frac{9}{9} \frac{10}{10} \frac{6}{11} \frac{12}{12} \frac{13}{13} \frac{6}{15} \frac{15}{16} \frac{18}{18} \text{ per doz.} \end{equation}
MEXICAN FLATS—Fig. 87. White flint glass
White opal glass 8/6 9/ 10/6 12/ 14/6 18/ 18/6 , AlL_BOTTLES, with funnel stoppers and caps, hand made, white flint glass, puntled— Size pint 1½ pint quart.
With glass or tin caps
OVALS, white flint glass— With mouths for corks With glass stoppers and cork rings Size 2 oz. 6 dr. 1 1½ 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 12 16 20 oz. 4/6 5/ 5/ 5/ 5/6 6/6 7/ 8/ 9/ 9/ 9/ 15/ 16/ 19/ 22 per gross. With glass stoppers and cork rings 7/6 8 9/ 9/ 9/ 11/6 11/6 11/6 11/6 11/6 13/6 23/ 27/ ,,
Ground-glass stoppered 14/6 15/ 15/ 15/6 16/ 17/ 18/ 21/ 21/ 22/ 23/ 30/ 34/ 40/ ,, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. TH
DANEL FLATS, pale blue or green glass—As Fig. 106.
With mouths for corks
POISONS, SEKAGON SHAPE, fluted, lettered "NOT TO BE TAKEN," dark blue or Actinic green glass— Size 2 dr. ½ oz. 6 dr. 1 1½ 2 3 4 6 8 10 12 16 20 oz.
With mouths for corks 3/9 4/ 4/6 5/ 6/ 6/6 7/ 8' 9/ 11/ 14/6 16/ 18/ 22 per gross.
Ground-glass stoppered 13/ 14/ 14/6 15 16/ 16/6 17/ 18/ 20/ 22/ 27/ 30/ 32/ 41/ DOMADES, wile-mouth, moulded, white flint rounds—
Ground-glass stoppered 13/ 14/ 14/6 15 16/ 16/6 17/ 18/ 29/ 22/ 27/ 30/ 32/ 41/ POMADES, wide-mouth, moulded, white flint rounds— With mouths for corks Ground-glass stoppered, Fig. 1154 14/6 15/ 16/6 19/ 21/ 22/ 24/ 23/ 32/ 35/ 41/ 50/ Fitted box-topped corks 115 8/6 9/11/11/ 14/6 17/ 13/ 20/ 25/ 23/ 30/ 40/
POMADES, wide-mouth, moulded, white flint rounds— With mouths for corks Ground-glass stoppered, Fig. 115A 14 8 15 / 16 6 19 21 / 22 24 / 23 32 35 / 41 / 59 / 9 / 10 / 12 / 15 / 13 / 21 / 27 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 1
POMADES, wide-mouth, moulded, white flint rounds— With mouths for corks
With mouths for corks Size 1 1 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 12 16 20 02.
POMADES, wide-mouth, moulded, white flint rounds— With mouths for corks
With mouths for corks Size 1 1 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 12 16 20 0z.
POMADES, wide-mouth, moulded, white flint rounds— Size \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 & 16 & 20 & oz. \] With mouths for corks Size

BOTTLES GLASSWARE. AND



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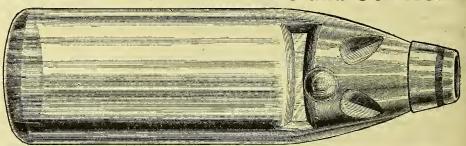
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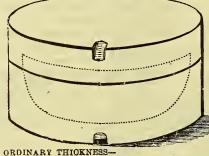
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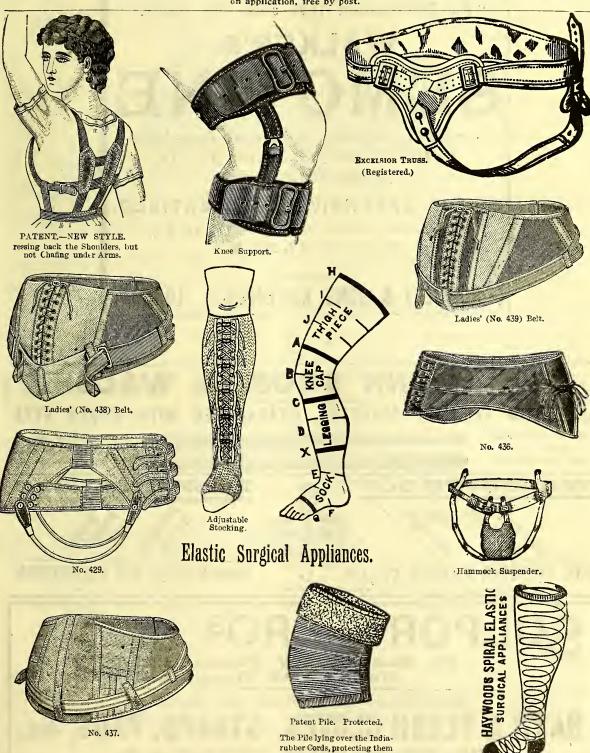
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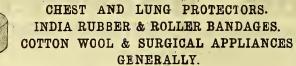
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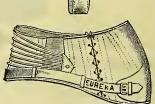


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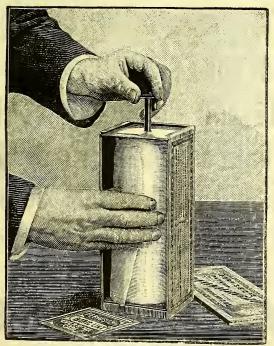
"Ever-Ready" Plasters and Dressings.

THE PATENT "EVER-READY" CADDY

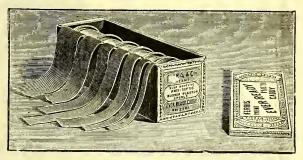
Is a novel and elegant invention for keeping Spread Plasters, Strapping, Lint, Wool, Antiseptic Gauze, Gutta Percha Tissue, Oiled Silk, and other Surgical Dressings, in perfect condition, clean, without waste, and in the smallest possible compass.



Dressings stored on this new patent principle are always handy and ready for use; the original outlay is very triffing, and the contents can be renewed from time to time without the necessity of purchasing a fresh Caddy.



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The "Ever-Ready" Cylinder Wound Plasters and Dressings for the Patent Caddy are supplied at rates which compare favourably with the prices charged for the old style of plasters, lints, &c.

The "Ever-Ready" Dressings SAVE WASTE, and are consequently CHEAPER TO USE.

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Cylinder wourd in one continuous piece, 8 inches wide, spread on calico, swansdown, or felt, in rolls of 2 to 6 yards, according to material. Tape plasters, various widths, on spools.

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Cylinder wound. 8 inches wide. Guttapercha tissue 12 yards on a roll. Oiled Silk, Jaconet, aud other protectives, 6-yard rolls.

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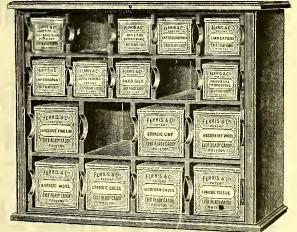
Half-pound rolls, cylinder wound in ore continuous piece, 8 inches wide. All kinds of plain and autiseptic lints in stock.

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Each Dressing is fitted in a separate Caddy, which can be refilled as required.



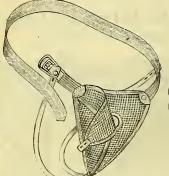
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On Cotton Cloth.

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On Scarlet Felt.

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On Flesh-colour Cambric (Self-Adhesive), 16 inches wide, in 3-yard rolls, 7/6 per doz. yards; 6 inches wide, in decorated tims—1-yard lengths, 4/9 per dozen tins; $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard lengths, 3/6 per dozen tins.

The Leicester" Ribbon Plaster

On Flesh-Colour Cambric, in Japanned tins.

6 yards long—\(\frac{1}{4}\)-in., \(\frac{3}{2}\)-in., and \(\frac{1}{2}\)-in., \(\frac{5}{2}\)- per dozen; \(\frac{3}{4}\)-in., 1-in., and \(\frac{1}{2}\)-in., \(\frac{6}{2}\)- per dozen; \(\frac{2}{2}\)-in. wide, \(\frac{8}{2}\)- per dozen. Metallic Cases containing 8 assorted widths, 6/- per case.

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On Scarlet Felt, in tins of 1 yard, 7\frac{1}{2}-in. wide, 2/- per tin.

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Other widths are supplied if specially ordered.

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Will stick at once, and perfectly, in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 72 in. wide, 1/- per tin.



On Spools containing 10 yards, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 9/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. 10/-; $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. 12/6; 1-in. 15/-; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. 19/6; 2-in. 23/-; 3-in. 30/-, per dozen spools.



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Large Size, retailing at 1s.

Seabury's Sulphur Candles

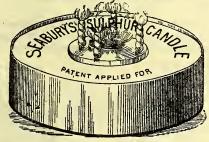
Will destroy disease germs after infectious diseases, in vacated apartments or hospital wards, also in bedding, clothing, and drapery.

Will destroy noxious vapours from sewers, cesspools, &c.

Will destroy insect pests and other vermin.

These candles afford a safe means of burning sulphur indoors, on board ship, &c., and are used and approved by Boards of Health and Sanitary Authorities in various parts of Great Britain and America, and were used to fumigate the Royal Courts of Justice, the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, and the War Office after the Influenza epidemic.

One large candle will burn for two hours, and thoroughly disinfect a roum of ordinary size.



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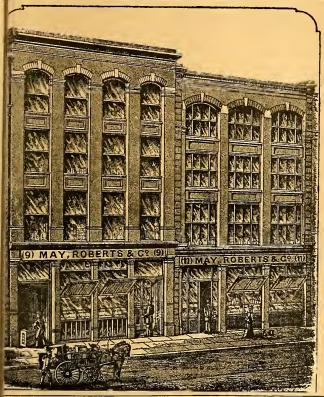
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IN CRATES SENT DIRECT FROM THE WORKS.

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24 28/6 ounce. 8/7 817 10/9 9/4 10/9 19/-16/-16/-45/- per gross. M.R. Brand. Second Quality.

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NOT LESS THAN £5 WORTH CARRIAGE PAID.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895

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7.—£600.—LONDON, S.E. (SUBURB). — Middle-class Bu-iness, Retail and Dispensing, situate in a good locality; returns under management £60 yearly; shop nicely fitted and stocked; moderate reut; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures only.

8.—£900.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—High Class Pharmacy; very old established; held by present vendor 40 years; present returns between £800 and £900 yearly; profits good; single-fronted shop; lock-up pharmacy;

£300 and £300 yearly; propts good; single-frontershop, lock-hp plantage, £550 required.

9.—£1,300.—UPPER THAMES.—Mixed Business; uo heavy trade; situate in a very pretty locality; within easy distance of London; returns average £1,300 yearly; easily increased; profits very good; double-fronted shop; ample shop; convenient house; lease to be granted; terms, valuation and premium to be arranged.

10.—£1,200.—BEDFORDSHIRE.—For disposal, Middle Class Retail, Prescribing and Dispensing Business; situate near the railway station; large and important towu; returns present rate between £1.100 and £1,200; no heavy trade; nicely fitted shop; small house; moderate rent; price required, £750.

price required, £750.

11.—£600.—SOUTH COAST.—First-class Dispensing Business, situate in a fashionable town and health resort; returns average for the past three years about £600, and every facility for a considerable increase; comfortable residence, private entrance, garden, and warehouse, on lease; private £500.

12.—£400.—SOUTHAMP FON (Near).—Middle-class Retail Business, situate in a good market town; returns present rate about £400 increasing; single-fronted shop and ample stock; capital house, with private entrance; price £250; part can remain.

price £250; part can remain.

13.—£1,000.—HERTS.—An Old-established Business (Mixed), situate in large agricultural centre, oftering scope for considerable expansion; an energetic man only required; returns over £1,000; good profits; well-fitted and stocked shop; commodious house; good warehouse room and yard; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures.

14.—£620.—UPPER THAMES.—Retail Prescribing and Dispensing Business, situate in a main thoroughfare; capital position; returns for 1894 £620; profits good; nice house, in good repair; moderate rent; on lease; price £600 or reasonable offer.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. N.B.-NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. Orninge & Co. invite communications from OOLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

TENDERS.

PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Business of W. J. T. Jackson, Ohemist and Druggist; connection very old-established, and premises situate in principal street; teuders to be sent in on or before Tuesday, 25rd April. For full particulars apply, Johu C. Forrester, Chartered Accountant, 18 Acresfield, Bolton.

LAMBETH VESTRY.

TO CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN OHEMICALS.

THE Vestry of the Parish of Lambeth hereby give notice that they are desirous of contracting for the following articles, viz.:—Pure Liquified Carbolic Acid, Commercial Liquid Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder, Oblorinated Lime, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphur of Commerce. Specifications and particulars, with forms of tender, can be obtained upon application to the Chief Inspector, at the Sanitary Offices, 333 Kennington Road, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. Sealed tenders, directed to the Vestry, and marked "Tender for Disinfectants," must be delivered at the Vestry Hall not later than 4 o'clock on Thursday, May 2. The Vestry do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

By Order,
HENRY J. SMITH, Clerk to the Vestry.
Vestry Hall, Kennington, April 9, 1895.

LET. TO

To Chemists.—To Let, good, well-lighted Basement premises; busy neighbourhood, near Liverpool Exchange; moderate rent; good opening. Apply, Wrigleys, 20 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.

EXCELLENT opening for Chemist and Druggist in suburbs of Reading; 7-roomed house, with double-fronted shop, garden, back entrance; main road. For particulars apply to Owen Phillips, Builder, 27 Highgrove Street, Reading.

CHEMISTS and Druggists.—New Shop, Railway Street (old railway-station site), Bowdon, near Manchester; splendid position for Druggists; handsome shop; plate-glass frout; electric light. Radcliffe, Solicitors, I Victoria Street, Liverpool.

HOP.—To be Let, uoble shop, eight exceptionally comfortable dwelling-rooms; very large yard or garden, back entrance, &c.; main road, East London; near Midland and Great Eastern stations; spleudid opening for a Chemist; rent £50. Apply to landlord, Mr. Bacon, 25 Liverpool

SHOP and two rooms, ground floor, to let; facing Hyde Park; unique position; rent £250, and £250 premium; splendid position for branch shop or opening for first-class chemist. Address: "Hyde Park," 225/11, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, LEICESTER.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

SOUTH WALES.—£ being doubled; price £300. £1,000 returns.—Shipping and retail, eapable of

LEICESTER.—£800 returns,—Retail, Prescribing, &c., in busy part; price about £700, small premium and valuation.

DERBYSHIRE. -£720 returns. - Retail with Gilbcy's Agency; price

DEVONSHIRE.—Branch Retail returning under poor management, £5 week; price £175.

LONDON, S.W.—£1,000 returns.—Dispensing and light retail with good proprietaries; price £800.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE. E.C. Established 1870.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Having been for the past 25 years solely engaged in the Sale, Purchase, and Valuation of Ohemists' Businesses, we have, as Transfer Agents and Valuers the largest experience of any in the Trade. Vendors placing their Businesses in our hands for transfer may in all cases rely upon a speedy sale being effected without undue publicity. Terms forwarded post free on application. No sale, no charge.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

1.—SOUTH COAST.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying splendid position in fashionable town; capable of being much increased, now neglected; price £550.

2. -LEICESTER.—Excellent position; returns £800, under management; rent £40; good house; business capable of increase; price £600, or

offer.

3.—LEICESTER.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £350; capable of doing £1,000; excellent position; low rent; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £100.

4.—EENT.—Near the Sea; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £650; very profitable; low rent; good house; price only £450; valuation tarms graped.

5.—MIDLANDS.—Small town; population 10,000 and only two others; returns £700; net profit £200; good house; price £400; good position in Market Place.

Market Flace.
6. - LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Fine position; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £950; excellent profits; low rent; good house; satisfactory reasons for selling; price £750.
7. - LONDON, N.E.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £380; rent £30; comfortable house; well-stocked shop; no opposition although

in main road; price £225.

VALUATIONS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

Chemists' Consultants, Investigators, Transfer Agents, and Valuers

9 NEW CANNON ST., MANCHESTER, FORTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Thomas Tomlinson & Son, having on their books an extensive list of gentlemen who have entrusted them with commissions to look up a good genuine Business, intending sellers can rely upon being at once with all despatch put into communication with honade buyers without publicity and the annoyance of answering "curiosity" applications. No charge made unless Sale is effected.

NTENDING PURCHASERS will do well to eall at our offices and place their names with us, with particulars as to requirements and eapital at command, as, having an extensive list of Businesses for disposal, we are able to judge as to adaptability, and to furnish those only suitable. Applicants unable to see us may have our candid opinion by post, without any charge.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS. Telegraphic Address-"Tomrom.

(SUCCESSORS TO CROCKER & CO.),

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, & Accountants, 76 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

(ADJOINING CANNON STREET STATION).

DERBYSHIRE.—Old-established Retail Business, returning £950 a par, with good old-fashioned house; rent £80: price £800.

LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with good house;

HOME COUNTY.—Family and Dispensing Business; returning over £2,000; with good house and garden; price about one year's

returns.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business; returning £550; rent £70; price £300.

MIDDLESEX.—Small Retail and Prescribing; returning £350; good house; rent £60; price £215.

LONDON, N.—Prescribing and Dispensing Business; returning £650 a year; rent £70; price £550.

VALUATIONS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

IF YOU REQUIRE

REUSON & OSBORNE

NEXT DOOR TO BOW CHURCH.

Chemists' Valuers, Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators, Patent and Trade Mark Registrars. The only Transfer Agency conducted by fully qualified Chemists.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

Birmingham, £650; Manchester, £1,200; Liverpool, £250, £200; Sussex, £300; Hants, £500; Leicester, £650; Lancashire, £200, £220; London, £500, £400, £100, £225; Staffordshire, valuation; Sunderland, valuation; Wales, £500, £2,000, £1,500; Glamorgan £500.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

BUSINESSES WANTED

Near Liverpool, about £700; Oheshire Country Town, £700 or £800; West of England, £800; South, £500; South Midlands, £1,000, £600. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Our Speciality, VALUATIONS, conducted from start to finish by a member of the firm. Our experience extends over 25 years. References to past Clients.

56 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR immediate Disposal, an old-established Business with shipping connection; no reasonable offer refused; selling through death of proprietor. 27 High Street, Poplar, London, E.

£220 Oash; immediate disposal; genuine Prescribing Business in Lancashire town; full investigation to bona-fide purchasor; good profits; must sell. Address. "Koko," Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Oannon Street, E.O.

COOD-CLASS, profitable, ready money Business; very few patents; suit qualified or unqualified man; healthy neighbourhood, S.E.; returns under management £13 weekly; must be sold. Offers, "Manager," 121 Lewisham High Road, S.E.

SMALL Retail and Prescribing Business in S.E. district to be sold; returns between £5 and £6 weekly; rent £35 per annum, £12 let off; price to immediate purchaser for cash, £150. Address, in first instance, to S., 22 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

A CCRINGTON, Lancashire. — For immediate Disposal, in consequence of the death of Mr. Edward Astin, the business of Chemist and Druggist carried on by him for the last 31 years; a splendid situation in one of the main thoroughfares of the town. Apply, Mrs. Astin, 40 Beech Street, Accrington.

SITUATIONS OPEN-Cont.

A SSISTANT required for good Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing and Photography. In reply give full particulars of experience, age, leight, references, salary required, and if convenient enclose photo (returnble), H. S. Pearmund, Pharmacentical Ohemist, Hereford.

A SSISTANT, with Minor qualification and of good address; indoors; age 21 to 26; one accustomed to the Chemical, Photographic, and scientific Apparatus trade preferred, but not essential. Full particulars and hoto, if possible, to Cave, Dispensing and Photographic Chemist, Southport.

ANTED, immediately, Junior, accustomed to an Agricultural and Family trade, and able to Extract Teeth; indoors only; comfortble home. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to H. C. Webb, hall be returned.

A SSISTANT and Apprentice wanted.—A qualified Assistant (indoors), aged about 23, for a permanent situation; state full particulars, alary required, and euclose photograph, if convenient. Also an Apprenice, aged about 16, who has passed Prelim. exam. Apply to Gordclier, Chemist, Sittingbourne.

AMBRIDGE.—Wanted, qualified Manager to open new Branch; must be young, energetic, and a first-class business man, as well as an accomplished chemist; able to manage a brisk, high-class business. state age, references, salary required, to Jesse Boot, Managing Director, Boots (Limited), Nottingham.

SENIOR and Junior Assistants wanted, of steady, businesslike habits and good height, appearance and address; Senior qualified, ged 25 to 30, ontdoors; Junior about 23, indoors, and no qualification necessary. Applicants will please state salary required, and enclose photo of Mr. W. V. Wright, Broadway, Hammersmith.

WANTED, immediately, a Senior Assistant for a high-class Dispensing business; good pushing Counterman; one having first-lass Store experience preferred; is to there kept; salary £120, outdoors; tate age, height, and full particulars; send phote, Apply to 224/25, office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E..O.

ANAGER.—A provincial firm, having several retail Drug-stores, require a Mauager to superintend them; he must undertake the dvertising and the preparation of price-lists, circulars, &c.; salary £200. State experience, age, and other usual particulars, enclosing photo, to 23/3, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£100. Sonad paying investment; without risk, and substantial remuneration as mauager. Good business; near a city bridge. Assistant also required. Advertisers would also negotiate for acquiring other husinesses suitable for stores (no goodwill will be paid), and would entertain applications from veudors in difficulties who might be employed is managers at reasonable remuneration. "Confidence," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

PART-TIME; with Chemist or Surgeon; abstainer. J., 62 Lambeth Road, S. E.

JUNIOR; outdoors; 22; 8 years' experience. J. M., 17 Bowmont Street, Kelso.

OCUM-TENENS; aged 22; London preferred; disengaged. 18 Bridge Street, Llangollen.

MPROVER; 3 years' experience; London preferred; indoors. X., 55 High Street, Leamington.

WHOLESALE; as Improver; 19; experienced. Bennett, 20a Peabody Square, London, N.

AS Assistant; age 28; competent Dispenser or Counterman. "Extractor," 69 Church Road, Canonbury.

OCUM-TENENS; aged 28; disengaged; Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, London, S.E.

WHOLESALE or Export, Wet or Dry; experienced. Forbes, The Village, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

OCUM; aged 36; qualified; Extractor; good references. Newcombe, Lilymead Avenuc, Knowle, Bristol.

NO SALARY.—Lady as Improver. X. Y. Z., c/o Sub-librarian, Literary Society, Tunbridge Wells.

JUNIOR; aged 21; height 5 ft. 10 in.; 6 years' first-class references. Ridge, 4 Upper Vernon Street, W.C.

JUNIOR; 21; 3 years' good General experience; height 5 ft. 8 in. Davies, 79 Lorrimore Road, Walworth, S.E.

LOCUM, or permanent Branch Manager; qualified; middle-aged; good references. 36 Wiexhamfechan, Wrexham.

ANAGER, Senior or Temporary; qualified; experienced. "Dens," 53 Middlewood Street, Gorton, Manchester.

A SSISTANT; 26; disengaged; first-class Counter and Dispensing experience. Hanson, Casta Street, Sleaford.

DISPENSER or Assistant; 27; outdoors; best experience and references. H. S., 72 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

A SSISTANT; whole or part time; aged 28; outdoors; best experience and references. S. W., 82 Walworth Road, S.E.

SUNDRIES, Wholesale and Export; smart Warehonseman; 22. J. A. F., 40 Huntingdon Street, Barnshury, London.

INOR, disengaged, requires Part-time or Permanency; London experience. Jones, 55 Gloncester Street, Belgravia.

To Wholesale Druggists; a situation by a thorough practical man; 14 years' retail experience. "Alpha," 16 Chelverton, Putney.

JUNIOR; 20; 5½ years' experience; good references; disengaged early part of May. Robertson, 25 Melbourne Street, Leicester.

ANAGER or Senior; 11 years' experience; aged 27; height 5 ft. 8 in.; Minor qualification. O. P., The Manse, Minsterley, Salop.

A SSISTANT: 24: qualified: London and store preferred; wholesale entertained. "Chemist." 63 Monument Road, Birmingham.

A SSISTANT; aged 26; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 10 years' first-class London references; outdoors. Wyatt, 4 Upper Vernou Street, W.C.

ANAGER, Locum, or Assistant; married; abstainer; Extractor; Stores not objected to. B., 17 Stafford Road, Brixton, S.W.

TEMPORARY Assistant: London or South; first-class experience; aged 22; height 5 ft. 10 in. S., 49 Gilbert Road, Kennington.

MANAGER; 20 years' experience; qualified; tall. "Helium," Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Oannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE: Dry Counterman; 6 years' reference. "Boracis," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR: 22; height 5 ft. 9 in.; Extractor, Photography; disengaged about May 20th. C. D. Blakeman, c/o Mr. Blades, Ohemist, Leek.

MANAGER, with view to succession; aged 31; London and Continental experience. C., 82 Belsize Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

AS Dispenser; young Lady seeks engagement, privately or otherwise; Apothecaries' Hall qualification. F. P. H., Burgess Farm, East Ham.

CHEMIST'S, Dentist's Assistant; aged 21; 5 years' experience Chemist; 1½ years Dentistry; highest references. Henderson, 417 Strand, W.O.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser, Bookkeeper; outdoors; good Tooth Extractor; Midwifery; understands Retail. O.B., 91 Approach Road, E.

OTDOORS: Assistant; good all-round experience; aged 30; low salary; comfortable situation; disengaged. L., Banbury Villa,

A SSISTANT, in good-class Dispensing business; good experience; highest references. "Exalgin," Clovelly House, Florence Road, Brighton.

DISENGAGED; industrious man; General Mixed experience; not Dispensing; unqualified; abstainer. "Willing," 60 St. Andrew's, Uxbridge.

A SSISTANT; 23; outdoors; used to Store trade; good Dispenser, "Amadou," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR or Improver; 18; 3 years' experience; accurate Dispenser; well recommended; West of England preferred. F. Long, Stambrey House, Fishponds.

OCUM-TENENS; many years' experience in London and country; first-class references; disengaged. "Chemist," 54 Weltje Road, Ravens-court Park, London, W.

MINOR, reading for Major, seeks engagement in Manchester or immediate ueighbourhood. "Veritas," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A N experienced Chemist can give several hours daily in the Retail, or as Surgeon's Dispenser, London. 221/21, Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ABORATORY Assistant; well up in the manufacture of chemicals, B.P. preparations, and aerated waters. "Percolator," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, Full or part time, with medical man preferred, but not essential; quick and accurate Dispenser; excellent references. Address, J. P., 7 Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W.

TRAVELLER seeks re-engagement; ground, North of England; total abstainer; good references and security. Address, 173/16, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST; disengaged; London or suburbs; accustomed to firstclass Stores; energetic, and thoroughly experienced. Address, 223/31, Ouice of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

INOR (29), last 6 years managing extensive Mineral Water Works, wants situation; part time in shop, part in Mineral Water Works. "Minerals," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CENTLEMAN, working Southern Counties, calling on Chemist, for an important London firm, seeks an additional commission, with part expenses; drugs, sundries, or specialities; good firms only. B., 9 Belle Vuc Terrace, Sonthsea.

JOHNSON, Chemist, Ladypool Road, Birmingham, recommends a reliable qualified man (24) as Assistant or Manager; good allround experience; a good salary will be required, but satisfaction guaranteed to anyone employing him; disengaged May 1st.

SITUATIONS OPEN-Cont.

AN Assistant, with Minor qualification, aged about 22. Apply to "Chemist," 323 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.

QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing. J. Gibbs & Son, The Central Pharmacy, Eastbourne.

PART-TIME.—Qualified Assistant wanted; could reside on premises. Personal application only, Crogden & Co., 45 Wigmore Street, W.

WANTED, an Assistant with Minor qualification. State age, height, and salary required, to A. B., 142 High Street, High Barnet.

WANTED, Junior or Improver for a quick Cash business; must be active, willing, and obliging. Full particulars, Goodall's, Mexboro, Yorks.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, good appearance (indoors, if single).
Usual particulars to J. H. Allan, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Breck
Road, Liverpool.

MANAGER for Branch, good-class business; outdoors; one seeking a permanency. Full particulars and salary required to W. Sharman, 247 Mare Street, N.E.

MANAGER; married; for Branch; house free; good Prescriber and Extractor. Full particulars with photo, Johnson's Drug-stores, Ladypool Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Junior required, for good-class Country business; short hours; no Sunday duty. State full particulars and salary required (outdoors), W. Spark, Chemist, Maryport.

ASSISTANT wanted, at once, indoors, qualified, with good experience. State age, height, and salary required, Glaisyer, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 53 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

A SSISTANT, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business; state salary (indoors) and full particulars, photo if convenient (to be returned). Apply, D. Harries, 100 Queen Street, Cardiff.

WANTED, young Man of good business habits for Branch; Prescriber and Extractor essential; state age; good salary and prospects to reliable man of good character. Hulme & Co., Chemists, Nottingham.

WANTED, an Assistant about 26, accustomed to a Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail business; salary £50. Address, with particulars and references, to Mr. Woodcock, 75 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, at once, for a Dispensing business in Brighton, a Junior Assistant or Improver; indoors, with time for study given. State full particulars to "Pharmaceutical Chemist," 52 Preston Street, Brighton.

WANTED, a Science Teacher, capable of superintending Minor and Major etudents in their studies Send experience and qualifications to "Science," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant to take sole charge; a Partnership if preferred; capital not necessarily required; good references indispensable. Address, John S. Prior, The Limes, Southmiuster, Essex.

QUALIFIED Assistant (outdoors) to manage a high-class Drug-store; must be a smart business man. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photo to W. T. Hicks, 25 The Parade, Cardiff.

A SSISTANT, about 24, for end of April; good Dispenser and used to making Pharmaceutical preparations; liberal salary; indoors. Apply, personally preferred, Frost & Harrison, 3 Eltham Road, Blackheath, S.E.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing; must be reliable Dispenser and well recommended; comfortable permanency; also vacancy for outdoor Apprentices. Gould, Chemist, Teddington.

ARROGATE.—For the season (6 months), from May 1; good Junior, for first-class Dispensing business; outdoors. State age, height, salary, &c., with photo, if possible, Kirk, Pharmacie Francaise, Lower Harrogate.

QUALIFIED Assistant for first-class Dispensing business. Please state time required for recreation, also height, age, and where last, and salary required, to "Beta," Messrs. Cosway & Rutter, High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.

WANTED, an energetic Assistant, age about 22, to be at Branch or principal establishment; must be well up to his business. Apply, stating age, salary required, references, and photo, to E. C. Ashford, Chemist. Northenuton.

BEWLEY & DRAPER, Dublin, have a vacancy in their Wholcsale Drug department for an experienced and really competent Assistant Apply, giving full particulars as to previous engagements with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected.

FIRST-CLASS Country Traveller or Agent, to sell, ou commission, Seltzogenes and Syphons for a French manufacturer; goods delivered free any railway station in the United Kingdom. State ground cove ed and references, Paul Mitton, 25 Coleman Street, E.C.

C. POTTAGE, Homosopathic Chemist, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh, is in want of an active Junior Assistant; outdoors; a knowledge of Homosopathy not essential. State age, height, references, salary, and carte (to be returned).

JUNIOR wanted (outdoors), active and quick, for General Mixed business; weekly half-holiday; state age, height, salary, experience, and references, also euclose photo (to be returued). Apply E. B. Morgan, 112 Nechell's Park Road, Birmingham.

WANTED, at once, a good Junior accustomed to Dispensing; one just out of his time would suit. Enclose photo and full particulars, to H. J. Broad, 82 Church Street, Stoke Newingtou, Loudon, N. Applications not answered in 3 days declined.

JUNIOR Assistant, indoors, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; four evenings a week off at 7; three hours duty every other Sunday evenings. Apply, with usual particulars, and salary required, to X.Y.Z., c/o Evans, Gadd & Co., Fore Street, Exeter.

QUALIFIED Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail; abstainer preferred; indoors. Please apply, with full particulars, stating when at liberty, salary required, and enclose photo, to J. G. Atkinson, 2 Essex Grove, Upper Norwood, S.E.

WANTED, a reliable Junior, about 21, accustomed to good-class Cash business (no heavy trade). Apply, in the first instance, with full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, to "Pharmacist," 36 Elm Road, Wisbech.

JUNIOR; Assistant required for good-class Cash trade; outdoors; no Sunday duty; must be competent and a good Salesman. State salary required, particulars of last two appointments, and all customary information, to Timothy White Company, Chemists, Portsmouth.

A SSISTANT, about 21 years, with good references; light business: one only kept; state age, height, previous experience, salary (indoors), when disengaged, and, if convenient, enclose carte (to be returned). Alfred Higgs, Chemist, Kingston, Surrey, S.W.

A SSISTANT in suburhan Retail and Dispensing business, immediately; qualified preferred, but not essential; indoors. Apply personally, or if by letter state age, height, experience, salary required, and enclose carte (to be returned), to E. Tebbutt, 316 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant about 24 years of age with good address, and energetic, for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, with full particulars, previous engagements, salary required, &c., enclose photo, Foster Blades, 10 Głoucester Road, South Kensington.

WANTED, qualified Senior in a good-class Dispensing and brisk Retail business; must be competent, businesslike, and gentlemanly; good salary to a good man; indoors; enclose photo and give full particulars; applications not auswered in three days declined. Stocker, Chemist, Exeter

WANTED, hy the middle of May, an Assistant (indoors), about 24 for must be quick and good at counter, and have a knowledge of Photographic Materials; good references indispensable. Apply with carte, etating age, height, and salary required, to Pavey & Co., High Street, Ramsgate.

WANTED, au experienced qualified Manager for a good Branch; outdoors; age about 30; must be steady and obliging, and be well recommended. Apply, stating usual particulars, and enclose carte if convenient, to "Alpha," c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Oo., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, an indoor Assistant, for a Light Retail business; must be an energetic Counterman and accustomed to good-class trade; *tate age, height, salary required, how long in last situation, also enclose carte (which shall be returned); hours of business moderate. Morgan, Chemist, Southend-on-Sea.

SENIOR, qualified, for London drug stores, wanted; aged 25 to 35; indoors and unmarried preferred, but not esseutial; stores experience necessary. Unqualified Assistant (indoors) also required. State age, experience, salary, when diseugaged, &c., to B. L., c/o Bass, Stationer, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

WANTED, for a good-class Dispensing business with Light quick Retail, a qualified Assistant, able to manage; with thorough experience in Dispensing; must be active, gentlemanly, and good Counterman. Give full particulars of experience, state salary required (indoors). "Brisk," Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter.

REQUIRED, first week in May, energetic and obliging Assistant, Minor qualification, to develop a business on the Store system; married preferred; live over shop; London suburb; salary and commission. Apply, in first instance, by letter (if from country enclose photo) to X., Brixton Club, Carlton Grove, Brixton, S.W.

AT once, a Junior Assistant for a brisk Cash business; indoors; quick and good at Counter; the usual early evening cach week; l½ hour off each morning; half-holiday every month; Sunday duty every fourth Sunday. Please give full particulars of experience, age, references, and salary required, to Blackham, 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

SANITARY Inspectorships.—Numerous vacancies; good salaries; permanent posts for reliable men; all wanting appointments as Inspectors or desiring Sanitary Diploma for business purposes should obtain Sanitary Institute (London) Certificate; Postal Course now commeucing for London and Provincial Exams,; any man of average ability can pass; have had over 150 successes, and fully half had no previous knowledge of sauntary matters. Apply, Robt. H. Musheus Sanitary. Science Teacher, Sunderland.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL-Cont.

£250 - Birmingham. — Genuine ready-money Business for Disposal; capital position in busy thoroughfare; returns 450. increasing; good house, low rent; splendid opening for Dentistry to apable and energetic man; proofs given; illness sole cause of leaving. Tenax," c/o Wyley & Oo., Birmingham.

A LIGHT Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing business for disposal; situated in main thoroughfare; W. district; about £700 required, rapartnership could be arranged with substantial person giving highest cferences; qualification not necessary. Apply, B. L., Office of The HEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

To be sold for the first reasonable offer, a genuine Pharmacy, in the main road, N.W. district; large house in good condition; side door; harmacy well stocked and fitted; let off £30 a year; rent £70; no utting; a rare chance for a man with money. Apply, by letter, to "Cantab," 6 Market Terrace Green Lanes, Wood Green, N.

£150.—A newly-established Business about 10 miles West of London; cost £200 to stock and fit up two years ago; wmer taking larger concern; rent £25; good house; part could be let off; man with knowledge of Dentistry would do well. "Mixed," Office of CHECHEMENT AND DRUGGIST. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EAST LONDON.—Splendid main-road position: handsome shop; fine front: Retail and Prescribing business: under management and eturning now £11 weekly: vendor did £16 weekly: price valuation of tock, &c., about £300; worth attention of any energetic man. "Progress," office of The Chemist and Drugeist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GOOD Prescribing and Retail; garrison town, Kent; doing £350 at large profits, under female management, only wants qualified man to nucli increase; valuation required only, as immediate sale is imperative; about £80; a windfall for a beginner; absolutely genuine. "Benefactor," Diffice of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RUGGISTS' Sundries,—The Exors, of late George Scriven, Brierley Hill, are prepared to open negotiations for Disposal, as a going concern, of Medical Glass and Sundries Business and Goodwill; established .856; only about £2,000 capital required. Apply, by letter in first instance, o. G. Scriven, Chartered Accountant, Victoria Street, Nottingham.

cash down and £50 balance by easy instalments, will purchase a good Dispensing, Prescribing, Light Retail Business: now under management: when principal gave full personal attention returns were £12 a week; nice convenient house (could be let off if desired); main horoughfare. Apply on the premises, Mr. Smith, Chemist, 135 Laurence Hill Bristal.

VERY profitable Dispensing Retail and Prescribing Business, with several good proprietaries; returning £12 to £15 weekly; improving teighbourhood; handsome shop; good position; large house; warehouse; where leaving London sole cause of sale; rent £40; shop well stocked throughout; price only £350. 224/8, Office of The Chemist and Drug-1837, 42 Canuon Street, E.C.

£900 — For immediate Disposal, a genuine good-class Business iu an attractive neighbourhood; returns £1,000, increasing; net profit nearly £400; no opposition; newly-fitted shop; onvenient house; low rent, long lease: 14 miles from London; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply, M. W., Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Caunon Street. E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a thoroughly reliable Retail and Dispensing Business, in suburbs of London or county town, returning £800 to £1,200; net profit must not be less than £250 yearly; cash ready. Send full particulars in confidence to "Datura," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PROPRIETARY Medicine for Sale, easily worked with other business; grand chance to acquire old-established and steady-selling article at low price; owner going abroad; principals only. P. M., 216/17, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR Sale, Loze's Al Soda-water Machine, with Turnover Filler and Syphon Filler, in good working order; makes splendid water and can till high-class sodas at about 4d. per dozen; cost £45; will take £20 for immediate eash; this is a bargain; auyone can learn to work it in ten minutes; sole reason for seiling, owner has gone in for a larger plant. S. Parker, Morecambe, Lancashire.

PSWICH,—To be Sold privately.—Part of a Chemist's stock, comprising 243 glass-stoppered bottles (quart, 1½ pint, pint, and smaller bottles), large quantity of disinfecting powder, and 64 feeding bottles with tubes complete, and a large assortment of brushes and other articles of Chemistry, &c. The above stock can be seen any day, and further particulars may be had of Messrs. Robert Bond & Sons, Old Bank House, Ipswich.

CHEMIST'S Stock and Fittings for Sale by private treaty; the subscriber is prepared to treat for the sale of the entire Stock and Fittings in shop, 559 New Oity Road, Glasgow, belonging to the Trust Estate of W. K. Lyle & Co.; the Stock is fresh and well selected, the Fittings are modern and of the most expensive kind; offers will be taken for the lot or for Stock and Fittings separately. Inventory may be seen and particulars had on application to John Meikle, Accountant, 157A Hope Street, Glasgow.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

A PARTNER wanted to extend a very profitable Retail Business where there is good opening for Wholesale; capital required not less than £200. Address, 222/38, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CENTLEMAN, having a flourishing and profitable business returning £2,000, and about to open a branch, is in immediate want of a partner with £1,000 at command. Qualification not absolutely necessary. Answer must contain trade reference, or will not be answered. Address, "Box 6,180," Postal Department, Daily Tetegraph, Fleet Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, Junior Assistant for Seaside. State age, height, salary, and reference, and photo, to S. Parker, Chemist, Morecambe.

WANTED, Junior Assistant. State age, height, reference, and enclose carte, Milton & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 265 High Street, Excter.

A QUALIFIED Assistant; indoors; about 24. State age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photo, to Cooper & Price, Chemists, Wimbledon.

A SSISTANT, not under 24. Apply, stating salary required (indoors), with references, &c., to Rastrick & Son, Pharmacentical Chemists, King's Road, Southsea.

JUNIOR Assistant (indoors) for counter and keeping stock. State references, salary required, also send photo if possible (to be returned), R. Lemmon, Hythe, Kent.

WANTED, by May 10, au Assistant. Apply, stating age, helght, salary, reference, &c., with photo (to be returned), to J. G. Sangster, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southsea.

WANTED, at once, a gentlemanly qualified Assistant, about 25, for a high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, H. S. Cooper, Kingston Hill (personal interview preferred).

ASSISTANT: 23 to 30; outdows; qualification not necessary. State experience, age, height, and salary, with references and photo, to F. Moss, Chemist, Kingswood, near Bristol.

WANTED, at once, an Assistant, of gentlemanly appearance and address, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, Grant, Chemist, Clevedon.

JUNIOR.—A qualified Assistant as Junior, accustomed to high-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, giving usual particulars and references, to A. Mander, Belle Vue Pharmacy, Malvern.

DISPENSER, immediately, at Holloway's, Chemist, Torquay; qualified; steady and gentlemanly Aassistant, for high-class business; also a Junior for branch; send photos and particulars to above.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper wanted immediately; outdoors; hours, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., excepting two hours for meals. State references, age, and salary required, Dr. Pletts, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

WINTON'S DRUG CO., 75 Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, requires the services of a qualified Dispeuser, accustomed to high-class Store business; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, as above.

WANTED, immediately, an iudoor Assistant; qualified, and possessing some knowledge of Minor Dental operations preferred. Apply at 53 Great Marylebone Street, Portland Place, London, W.

UNIOR for good-class business; fair Dispenser; time can be given for reading; comfortable bome. State salary expected, age, height, and, if convenient, enclose photo, Simpson, Chemist, Maidstone.

MMEDIATELY, an outdoor Assistant, as Counterman in a brisk ready-money business. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

JUNIOR; indoors, for the season, for Light Retailand Dispensing business; must be a reliable Dispenser and of gentlemanly appearance. State age, height, salary, and references, J. Sutcliffe, Chemist, Buxton.

WANTED, Senior; qualified; accustomed to good quick Counterwork; Tooth-extracting, Prescribing, &c. Apply, "Statim," Messrs Wright, Layman & Umney, 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

WANTED, Assistant, Minor preferred; about 23; two kept; indoors (bedroom out). Apply personally, or by letter, with photo, giving full particulars, to C. Coutts Michie, 175 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.

A SSISTANT, about May 1; not under 23; must be well up in Dispensing, a neat writer, and accustomed to first-class business. Enclose photo, with full particulars, to C. Davies, 8 Union Terrace, Notting Hill, London.

WANTED, immediately, a competent Assistant: aged about 23; indoors. Apply stating height, references, salary required, and enclose photo, if convenient (to be returned), to Wilson Metcalfe, Pharmac utical Chemist, Chelmsford.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Cont.

MPROVER; 18; 2 years' experience. B., Townsond House, Shepton Mallet.

A SSISTANT; 24; 8 years' experience. "Ohemicus," 37 Vassal Road,

ASSISTANT; qualified; 22; tall. R., c/o Morris, 4 Braid Place,

N Manchester as Assistant; good references. Raw, School Green Farm, Thornton, Bradford.

JUNIOR: 19; just completed apprenticeship at Brighton. "Gentian," Fleets, Hornby, Lancaster.

DISPENSER to Surgeou; thoroughly experienced; married. Wood, Mr. Acfield, Chemist, Surbiton.

COUM or Manager; Branch or otherwise; qualified; married. Buck, 109 Stuart Street, Luton, Beds.

LOCUM or Manager; registered; also Dentist; gentlemanly; experienced. 20 Melbourne Street, Leeds.

ASSISTANT: 22; 7 years' experience; outdoors; references. E. C., 38 Croftou Road, Peckham, S.E.

AS Junior; 21; disengaged; 5 years' experience; Midlands preferred. "Cocaine," 65 Ashland Road, Sheffield.

PART-TIME; first-class experience; references. Apply, "Statim," Trevone. Knollys Road, Streatham, S.W.

A SSISTANT (22) as Part-time or Locum: able to take charge, dispense, or prescribe. Yates, High Street, Shaw.

MANAGER or Assistant: aged 30; disengaged; in or out doors. D., Mr. Bathe, Chemist, 8 Upton Lanc, Forest Gate.

OCUM-TENENS, or Manager, in good business; first-class references. "Alpha," Mr. Ashwell, Bridge Street, Spalding.

A SSISTANT; disengaged; all-round experience; 24; qualified; Midlands preferred. "Fanoa," Osborne House, Atherstone.

ANAGER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, married, outdoors, for goodclass Dispensing business. G., 47 Anerley Road, Norwood, S.E.

AS Manager or Senior; outdoors; 30: thoroughly experienced and reliable; knowledge of Photography. "Phenazone," 18 Liuaker Street, Southport.

WANTED. part-time situation or Dispenser to Medical man; London preferred; tall; experienced; qualified; disengaged. "Statim," 19 Merrick Square, S.E.

A SSISTANT (23), Minor qualification, requires outdoor situation, in Light Retail and Dispensing; can Extract; disengaged. J. G., 15 Bates Street, Sbeffield.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 21; over four years' experience in highclass Dispensing business in Manchester; references. Fowden, Ashfield Road, Altrincham.

STUDENT (23) requires part-time with opportunities for attending lectures; experienced; good references; full particulars and terms. F. R. C., 55 Saltoun Road, Brixton.

AS Assistant or to Manage a Branch, in Yorkshire or the Midlauds, 38, married, abstainer, qualified, secks a permanency. "Manager," 7 Prince Street, Bridlington Quay.

TEMPORARY Manager; 25 years' experience in good-class business; active; and a qualified dentist. 55/2, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DISPENSER; qualified; 25; tall; abstainer; Hospital or Snrgeon's; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. Dodd, Dispenser, General Hospital, Cheltenham.

JUNIOR, where one is kept; aged 23; 9 years' experience; 5 years' reference; height 5 ft. 8½ in.; London or seaside preferred. R. A., Rose Villa, Albert Road, Henley-on-Thames.

UNIOR: gentlemanly, quick, obliging; 7 years' experience: 22½; 5 ft. 6 in.; good references; good worker; studying Minor; £45, or £85 outdoors. Mack, 16 Cork Street, Bath.

ANAGER or Senior; 27; Minor; tall; competent; thorough experience; good Conuterman; Photography; well recommended, Hopkinson, Dunkley & Rogers, Tunbridge Wells.

DISPENSER to Surgeon, &c.; qualified (Hall); used to retail; abstaner; married; highest reference. "Pharmaeist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ANAGERSHIP, permanent or temporary; qualified; diseugaged; abstainer; terms moderate; references excellent; suburbs, country, or seaside. Davies, Sparkhill Pharmacy, Birmingbam.

WHOLESALE; Town Traveller, or position of trust; Wets, Drys; Wholesale and Retail experience; highest references. 224/5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Caunon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT: 23; whole or part time. J. Royle, Yew Tree Cottage, Wilmslow, Ohcehire.

LOCUM-TENENS for coming season; qualified, "Chemist," o/o Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Mold.

A SSISTANT: qualified; aged 25; disengaged. H. B., 27 Woodland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

TEMPORARY or Part-time; 24; good references. "Rhei," 11 Wells Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

PART-TIME; Loudou; qualified; near a college preferred. "Salol," 254 Stretford Road, Manchester.

DISENGAGED; Locum or Branch Manager; good references. Keating, 42 Trinity Square, Newington.

ADVERTISER, disengaged Saturdays and Sundays, seeks employment. "Statim," 28 Newington Causeway.

A SSISTANT for few months, or part-time; 9 years' experience; Londou preferred. F. Smith, Bourne, Lines.

ASSISTANT, Manager; 31; all-round experience; disengaged. "Chemicus," 29 Berwick Street, London, S.W.

JUNIOR; 21; good Light Retail and Dispensing business; 4 years' experience. A. Tirrell, Market Square, Hanley.

JUNIOR; 20; height, 5 ft. 7 in.; 4½ years' experience; good references. "Chemicus," 21 Mawston Road, Cambridge.

JUNIOR; 24: 5 ft. 10 in.; abstainer; Stores or otherwise; London preferred. S. B. J., 11 Chemies Place, St. Pancras, N.W.

PART-TIME; qualified: 24; good London experience and references. 224/35, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DISENGAGED; aged 27 years; single; accurate Dispenser; excellent references. "Addenda," 23 Lupton Street, Manningham Lane, Bradford, Yorks.

STORES Manager, Traveller, or introduce Proprietaries to Doctors; good experience; smart. "Pharmaceutical Chemist," 11 Holendale Road, West Hampstead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO AGENCY.—Vacancy in a new, first-class Druggist's: very large trade, and best corner in Chicago; will represent an English, French, or German firm, but must be essentially first-class and profitable. Address, Colbert Chemical Company, 171 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

To Patent Medicine Manufacturers, &c.—How to Introduce and Create a Sale for such preparations without big expenses. Apply to 222/29, Office of this Journal, who will furnish you with most satisfactory proof. Advertiser is engaged, but would like to increase his income in representing another good firm; articles snitable for Chemists preferred.

CHEMIST'S SHOP-FITTINGS.—The entire fittings, in mahogany, comprising plate-glass-frouted counters, dispensing-screen, mirror centre, 12-ft. run of drawers, and 12-ft. range of cupboards, with shelving and cornice over, 4 ft. 6 in. p'ate-glass wall-case, desk and case, countercase, 140 shop-rounds. £65 the lot; cost £250. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of a Chemists' Shop Fitter, consisting of counters, wall, counter, and centre cases, desk and cases, ranges of drawers, dispensing-screens, carboys, specie-jars, shoprounds, jars, window-enclosures, &c., &c., same will be sold at 334 per cent. off stock-book prices; 12-ft. run of drawers, glass labels, shelving and cornice over, lockers under, £7 5s. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.

WALL-FIXTURE, 12 ft. long by 9 ft. high, containing 60 manogany drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, polished-pine lockers below and shelving above, surmounted by neat cornice, £16;5-ft. mahogany bentglass counter-case, velvet lined, with display back and serving-tray, £5; high-class dispensing-screen, mahogany and plate-glass, bevelled-edge mirrors, highly ornamental, only £9; estimates free. Matthews, 14 Manohester Street, Liverpool.

CHEMISTS.—Twelve-foot range of sixty malogany-fronted drawers, glass knobs, glass labels, own lettering, £7 5%; if lockers, shelves, cornice, complete, £12 5s. Six-foot bent plate-glass counter-case, mirror backs, display shelves, &c., 92s. 6d. Handsome malogany 6-ft. dispensing-screen, mirror centre, show case each side, mounted with carved work and marble slab, £6 5s. Upright cases, with mahogany desks at back, 45s. Pink ointment jars, shop rounds. Estimates froe. Mills, shop-fitter, show-case manufacturers, 203 City Road, London, E.C.

To BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.—The complete fittings of 6 highelass Chemist Shops, comprising ranges of solid mahogany-frouted
drawers, fitted with crystal cut knobs and bevelled edge labels, the bottom
part fitted with panelled lockers and the above with mahogany-fronted
shelving and cornice complete: 6 Spanish mahogany dispensing screens
with bevelled and embossed mirror in centre, some have sponge cases at
bottom; a large assortment of mahogany and plate-glass fronted counters,
fitted with numerous drawers at back; bent-glass counter cases, wall cases,
sponge cases, desks, window enclosures, and every fitting appertaining to
the trade. We have a large assortment of new fittings in stock, all the
latest designs. We fit up shops complete from £50. Most practical men
sent to all parts of the country. Write for references, Edwards & Co.,
Chemist Fitters, 19 and 20 Cld Haymarket, Liverpool.